The

Bombay Guardian.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

VOL. I.] FRIDAY, 19TH DECEMBER 1851. [No. 42.

FOR LONDON.

To Sail on 1st March, 1852.

TOUCHING ON THE COAST, AND AT THE CAPE, IF INDUCEMENT OFFER.

MESSRS. GREEN'S fine Passenger A 1 Frigate-built Ship CARNATIC, 800 Tons; AUGUSTUS CONSITT, Commander. Has excellent accommodations for Families, and carries a Surgeon.

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Bombay, 21st August, 1851.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND'S MISSION.

THE ANNUAL EXAMINATION of the College Division of the FREE GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S INSTITUTION will (*D. V.*) be held in the Mission-house, Ambrolie, on Thursday the 18th December, commencing at seven o'clock, P. M., and of the School Division, in the same place, on the following day, commencing at ten o'clock, A. M.

The ANNUAL SERMONS for the Mission will be preached in the Free Church on the Esplanade on Sabbath the 21st December, COLLECTIONS will be made in behalf of its funds, which considering the extent of both its general evangelistic and educational operations, it is hoped, will be liberal.

The ANNUAL MEETING of the Bombay Auxiliary Free Church of Scotland's Mission Society will be held in the Free Church on Tuesday, the 23rd December, at seven o'clock, P. M.

Bombay, 15th Dec. 1851.

FOR SALE AT J. HUBER AND CO.'S OFFICE,

No. 3, Nesbit Lane.

PIANOS BY JOHN LEWIS SANNÉ of Hamburg, Table form, Mahogany casement, 6⅔ Octaves, Patent Lever Repeater, with newest English improvements and Metal Bars, including flannel-lined oil cloth cover, Tuning Hammer and Key, Reserve Strings, Wood and Tin Case packed, ... Rs. 500

FIRE ARMS by F. BAADER of Munic, (Armourer to the King of Bavaria) well-known and sought even in England, Double Rifles, with Hair Trickers, ... Rs. 200

Do. GUNS, ... Rs. 150

RIFLE PISTOLS, in case with implements, per pair, ... Rs. 70

SADDLE do. without do. ..... Rs. 50

ROMAN SWORDS, with Belt, and extra Dagger in the same Scabbard Rs. 20

Ditto, Damasked work and gilt ..... Rs. 30

Bombay 30th November 1851

TO PARENTS SENDING THEIR CHILDREN TO ENGLAND.

MRS. DAVIES, who resided several years in Ceylon, receives a limited number of young gentlemen under 12 years of age, to educate in English, French, Latin, and Drawing.

Terms,—50 Guineas per annum, including the holidays and all usual extras.

Mrs. D. makes it her study to ensure a happy home for children who are committed to her care, while her experience in tuition enables her to lay a good foundation for solid religious and intellectual culture. As Mrs. D. devotes her whole time to her pupils, assisted only by her sister, she believes that she can offer unusual advantages to parents who find it necessary to send their children to England.

Fuller particulars may be obtained by application to H. Miller, Esq. M. D., Bombay; Captain Jacob, Royal Observatory, Madras; Revd. C. B. Lewis, Calcutta; The Hon'ble Sir A. Oliphant, Chief Justice, Ceylon; by all of whom Mrs. Davies is personally known, and who have kindly permitted reference to be made to them.

Camberwell, March 1851.

Board and Education in Bombay.

MESSRS. PEYTON AND NARAYAN, continue to receive Young Gentlemen as Boarders, to whose Education and training their sedulous is devoted. All the branches of a liberal Education are taught, and the Pupils when sufficiently advanced, have the advantage of attending Classes and Lectures in the higher branches of Literature and Science and Theology, in connexion with the FREE GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S INSTITUTION. The Native languages for those intended for the Uncovenanted, Engineering and Surveying are taught under the direction of Professional Gentlemen.

The Domestic arrangements have been studied so as to make the Establishment a Home to the Pupils. The most friendly intercourse is maintained between the Masters and Pupils.

The House is situated at the farther end of Girgaum towards Malabar Hill, of which it commands a near view. It is large and commodious, open to the sea-breeze at all times, and has extensive grounds for the recreation of the Pupils.

The School will be closed for the Christmas vacation on the 22nd instant, and will be open again on the 22nd proximo. The Pupils that remain will go down the Coast with the Masters.

MESSRS. PEYTON and NARAYAN take the liberty of directing attention to the annexed

CERTIFICATE.

"We have had much pleasure in attending the examination of the Seminary of Messrs. Peyton and Náráyan held this day. The pupils have made most satisfactory progress in their several studies, and have evinced such intelligence and promptitude in their replies to the numerous questions addressed to them as have convinced us, that their intellectual tuition is conducted according to the best principles and practice. Their moral and religious training, we know, from much observation, is most sedulously attended to. We can conscientiously recommend the establishment to the support of parents and guardians, as offering advantages which are but seldom enjoyed in India.

(Signed) JOHN WILSON, D. D.
ALEX. GARDEN FRASER.
GEO. BOWEN.
W. PRUEN."

Bombay, 19th April 1851.

Messrs. Thacker and Co.'s

BOMBAY LIBRARY.

MESSRS. THACKER & Co. beg to announce, that the Publications by their House in Calcutta, of the quarto edition of

"THE ACTS OF GOVERNMENT,"

has been discontinued, but that the Edition prepared by W. THEOBALD, ESQ., of the Calcutta Bar, to which the patronage of the Governments of India and Bengal has been accorded, will in future issue from that Establishment.

Complete sets of the Acts, brought down to 1849, are available.

CLASSIFIED EDITION
OF THE
ACTS OF GOVERNMENT.

MESSRS THACKER AND Co. beg to announce further, that a CLASSIFIED EDITION OF THE "ACTS OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA," from 1834 to 1851 inclusive, is now in the Press, and will be published in January, 1852.

The subjects are alphabetically arranged, and all the Acts relating to each subject, follow in chronological order.

An abstract of each section and clause is inserted in the margin, and notes are added, showing what Acts, or Parts of Acts, have been repealed, or are in any way affected.

The existing state of the law on any subject may be at once determined.

Parties who would wish to avail themselves of the subscription price

RUPEES 25,

should at once signify their wishes

CAPTAIN SMITH AND THUILLIER'S MANUAL OF SURVEYING FOR INDIA.

The first edition of this work having been rapidly exhausted, a second and revised edition is in preparation, for which Messrs. THACKER AND Co. will be happy to receive orders at once, that they may determine how many copies are likely to be required in the Bombay Presidency.

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(*To be continued.*)

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The Bombay Guardian.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

VOL. I.] FRIDAY, 19TH DECEMBER, 1851. [No. 42.

RELIGIOUS MEETINGS DURING THE WEEK :—

On WEDNESDAY *evening the usual service and lecture at* TRINITY CHAPEL, *at half past 6 o'clock.*

On THURSDAY *evening, at the* AMERICAN MISSION CHAPEL, *at 7 o'clock.*

On the FIRST MONDAY *of every month, the* UNITED MONTHLY CONCERT OF PRAYER FOR MISSIONS *is held in the* FREE CHURCH *at 7 o'clock in the evening: the* CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY'S *Missionary Prayer Meeting at the* BOYS' SCHOOL-ROOM *attached to* TRINITY CHAPEL, *at 7 o'clock p. m.: and the* FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND'S *Missionary Prayer Meeting Ambrolie, at 7 o'clock a. m.*

On the THIRD MONDAY *of every month, the Monthly Meeting of the Western Indian Branch of the Evangelical Alliance, at 7 o'clock p. m.*

ANSWERS TO CAPTAIN ASTON'S APPEAL FOR THE CAPE SUFFERERS.

Collected by Colonel Morris at Ahmedabad	Rs.	200
Captain Wallace, Political Agent, Sadra	„	250
Captain Aston	„	100
Revd. J. McKie, Gogo	„	15

SUMMARY OF CONTINENTAL AFFAIRS.—France has been occupied for some time in canvassing the character of the new ministry, and the prospects of the country under its administration. The following is a list of the new cabinet :—

"M. de Thorigny, the new Minister of the Interior, filled the important post of Advocate General of the Court of Appeal in Paris under Louis Phillippe's Government. Previous to that he had performed the same function at Lyons. He is not a member of the National Assembly.

The new Minister for Foreign Affairs. The Marquis de Turgot is an ancient peer of France. He is a descendant of the celebrated Minister of Louis XVI. ; is a man of very large property, a decided partisan of order, and a strict Conservative.

M. Charles Giraud, an intimate friend of the preceding, is a member of the Institute ; he is also a man of fortune, and a Conservative.

M. Lacrosse, a representative of the people, returns to the same office he held in 1849 in the Odillon Barrot Ministry.

The new Minister of Marine, M. Hippolyte, Fourtoul, is also a representative of the people. He is a distinguished literary character, and was formerly Professor of Literature at Toulose and Aix. He was a member of the Committee of Public Instruction. He always voted in favour of the Administration of the 20th of December 1848. He represents the department of the Basses-Alpes.

M. Blondel, Minister of Finance, was Inspector-General in the same department, and was strongly recommended to the President by the out going Minister, M. Fould.

M. Corbin, the Minister of Justice, was Attorny-General at the Court of Appeal of Bourges, and on M. de Royer's declining to enter the Cabinet, was at once suggested by Louis Napoleon himself. M. Corbin was Procureur-General at Angers, and in that capacity prosecuted M. Ledru-Rollin for an address to the electors of the Sarthe, on the occasion of his canvassing for the place of Deputy, left vacant by the death of M. Garnier Pages. M. Ledru-Rollin, after a hard struggle, was acquitted.

M. Casabianca is a personal friend of Louis Napoleon ; and General St. Arnaud is well known for his conduct during the recent military expedition to, and his reduction of Kabylia in Africa.

Three organs, the *Constitutionel*, the *Presse*, and the *Pays*, have given the President their decided support in his new policy ; but with this exception, scarcely a single organ of the press, on either side, expresses the least satisfaction with it.

The Session of the National Assembly was opened on Tuesday the 4th ultimo, and on the following day the President sent a message rivalling in its quantity, if not in quality, the annual utterances of the President of the transatlantic Republic. It fills about five columns in small print in the London *Times*. It opens with an energetic denunciation of the revolutionary movements of the time, and an equally energetic determination of the President to combat by all means in his power the vast conspiracy in progress of organization in France and throughout Europe. The following is the passage :—

"It appears, however, imprudent to flatter ourselves with illusions on this appearance of tranquility. A vast demagogical conspiracy is now organising in France and Europe. Secret societies are endeavouring to extend their ramifications even into the smallest communes. All the madness and violence of party is brought forth ; while these men are not even agreed on persons or things, they are agreed to meet in 1852, not to construct but to overthrow. Your patriotism and your courage, with which I shall endeavour to keep pace, will, I am sure save France from the dangers wherewith she is threatened. But to conquer those dangers we must look at them without fear and without exaggeration, while we are convinced that, thanks to the strength of the Administration, to the enlightened care of the magistrates, to the devotion of the army, France will be saved. Let us therefore unite our efforts to dispossess the spirit of evil even of the hope of a momentary success.

"The best means to attain this end has always appeared to me the application of that system which consists in satisfying the legitimate interests on the one hand, and on the other to suffocate, at the moment of their appearance, the slightest symptoms of an attack against religion, morality, and society.

The message pays a high compliment to the liberality of Prince Albert and of the English people, who had given so cordial and hospitable a reception to the visitors and manufacturers :—

"The more this peace [of Europe] is prolonged, the more tightly are the bonds between the various nations drawn. Prince Albert's vast and liberal idea has contributed to cement their union. The English people have welcomed our countrymen with a noble cordiality, and this competition between the various industries of the world, instead of fomenting jealousies, has only served to heighten the natural respect of the nations."

It pays the following compliment to French Industry :—

"The superiority of certain branches of our industry has been confirmed or revealed by the London Exposition, as is proved by the numerous prizes awarded to our exhibitors. In fact, France has proportionately gained more than all the other countries, including England herself. And it is not only by our works of art, taste, and luxury that we have obtained this success. Our machines, our scientific instruments, our chemical products, our works in copper and hardware, as well as our preparations of our raw material, and our fabrics and dyes, have earned for us an honourable distinction.

"The Universal Exposition will have added a glorious page to the annals of French industry."

The message subsequently referred to the abrogation of the electoral law of May 31, 1850, which the President had always regarded as a temporary measure, and of which he had always thought it his duty to demand the repeal. It had reduced the number of electors from ten to seven millions ; it had produced effects contrary to those anticipated at its promulgation ; and its repeal would deprive the anarchists of their only flag and their last argument. The President then disclaims all considerations of personal interest ; and expresses his firm belief that the re-establishment of universal suffrage, on its broadest basis, is the sole means of arriving at the revision of the constitution, and the peaceable solution of further difficulties. Great excitement was produced by this part of the message, and the Assembly adjourned in great agitation.

SPAIN.—The Madrid papers publish the apostolic letter of the Pope to his beloved daughter the Queen of Spain, in Latin and Spanish, relative to the Concordat, in which Pius IX. says :—

"A great consolation was given to us by the decided will of our well-beloved daughter in Christ in favour of religion. We have decided that in this Concordat it should be established before all, that the Catholic and Apostolic Roman Church, with all the

rights which it enjoys by divine institution, and by the sanction of the Holy Canons, shall entirely regulate and dominate, as in the past, all the kingdom of Spain,—so that the calamities of past times cannot cause it any detriment; that, to the exclusion of all other forms of worship, the Catholic doctrine shall be taught with purity in all universities, colleges, seminaries, and public and private schools; that the inviolable rights of the Church, principally in spiritual things, shall be strictly preserved; that the prelates and sacred ministers shall be free in the exercise of their episcopal functions, and in the holy ministry especially to guide the faith, and to defend the doctrine, customs, and ecclesiastical discipline; and that, setting aside all difficulties and obstacles, all and each shall accord the consideration and authority due to ecclesiastical authority and dignity."

"The apostolic letter concludes by stating that whoever shall have the audacity and temerity to attack that document, approved, ratified and confirmed by his Holiness, must know that in so doing, he will incur the wrath of Almighty God, and of his Apostles, Saint Peter and Saint Paul. The letter is sealed with the leaden seal."

We give the following specimen of a Spanish Play Bill;—

"To the Sovereign of Heaven—To the Mother of the Eternal World—To the Polar Star of Spain—To the Comforter of all Spain—To the faithful Protectress of the Spanish nation—To the Honour and Glory of the Most Holy Virgin Mary; for her benefit, and for the propagation of her worship, the company of comedians will this day give a representation of the comic piece, called *Nanine*."

THE NORTHERN POWERS.—The Vienna correspondent of the *Daily News* says regarding the intentions of the Northern powers:—

"In the face of the opinions which the Emperor and his chief councillors are known to entertain respecting the forthcoming events in France,—in the face of a determination to crush, no matter at what cost, any movement in France calculated to affect the internal peace and stability of the monarchical institutions of Germany,—in the face of the armaments now making in Prussia, the avowed object of which is to aid in quelling an expected revolution in France, it would be culpable folly to believe, even for an instant, that great reductions will be made in the Austrian army. It is feared by many, and hoped by a few, that an allied army will shortly cross the Rhine, unless the new Ministry of Louis Napoleon shall energetically suppress every disturbance at its outbreak."

The last advices from the Sandwich Islands state that, the people there were engaged in an endeavour to improve upon their present system of agriculture, and, in consequence of the great scarcity of field labourers, have sent to China for a large number of coolies. Many of the tillers of the island have within a few years introduced improved stock, seed, and farming implements, and the probability is that it will not be a great while before the rich soil is made to yield most abundant crops. The maritime commerce of the Hawaiians is rapidly increasing—clipper packet lines have been established between the various islands, and everything indicates a rapidly growing prosperity.

Further discoveries of gold have been made at Port Philip in Van Dieman's Land. A vast coal field has also been found there. The yield of gold in California is on the increase. The quantity which will be extracted this year has been estimated at 70,000,000 Dols.

KOSSUTH AND DESPOTIC GOVERNMENT.—Europe is at this moment ringing with the denunciations of despotism uttered by the Hungarian exile Kossuth, and transmitted to its utmost extremities by the medium of the English press, notwithstanding the press-censors who Cerberus-like watch at the portals of despotism. It is a curious thing then to find in a speech of the ex-President the startling concession, that despotism has been one of the chief means of uniting the various races of men. It has often been noticed by Divines that the union of the different countries of the ancient civilized world under one head in Augustus, and the consequent peace enforced upon the various tribes and nations within the limits of the Empire, was a remarkable dispensation of Providence for the speedy and easy transmission of the message of salvation among the various nations of the ancient world; but the idea that the present despotisms of Europe have any mission beneficial to the interests of humanity is certainly new. They have shut the door against all religious enquiry throughout more than half the continent, and have done all in their power to encourage the superstition and tyranny of the most bigotted section of the Church of Rome. Yet true it is, as Kossuth acknowledges they have their use. In the Austrian Empire, for instance Magyars, Sclavonians, Germans, and Italians, are all bound together as the constituant parts of one Empire, and are at least taught sympathy with one another by their common sufferings. Is the philosopher able then to impugn this arrangement of Divine Providence, and to say that these different races would be more virtuous and happy, if they were so many different free republics, each managing their own affairs, and entirely independent of one another? What assurance could he give us that they would not be so many hostile communities, jealous of one another's prosperity, and contending with each other like England and Holland in the time of the Commonwealth, and the old Italian republics of Venice and Genoa, not to speak of Sparta, Athens, and Thebes, or of Rome, Samnium, and Carthage, in more distant times? In the state that men are at present over the greater part of the world, we must believe that the best government for them is despotism. Such in fact is the government of the whole of Asia, and the greater part of Europe, and all of Africa that we know anything about. Republicanism has its chosen theatre in the new world, and that seems to be the scene allotted by Providence for it, to exhibit what of good and what of evil is inherent in it. Indeed in countries so thinly peopled as those of America are, there is no scope for despotism. Where there is so much land to be got for the clearing, Government has not the same hold over the citizens as in Europe, nor is there the same temptation to crime that there is in the dense population of older inhabited countries, so as to require so firm a hand to restrain it. Of the necessity of despotism in old densely peopled sensuous countries, we have a striking example in the case of France. The first revolution there was hailed as the era of liberty, but after a short trial the nation was fain to escape from its bloody anarchy, and to succumb to the despotism of Bonaparte. When the enforced tyranny of the elder Bourbons had anew become intolerable to the nation, they threw it off and submitted to the milder sway of Louis Philippe; when his despotism could no longer be borne, and they had plunged anew into the vortex of revolution, three-fourths of the nation elected the nephew of Bonaparte to put an end to anarchical republicanism, and give them anew a regular despotic government. Republicanism, and Constitutional Monarchy can only exist where there is a prevalence of public virtue, and that public virtue cannot in the present age of the world exist independently of spiritual Christianity. Neither the mummeries of superstition, nor the cold uninfluential ethics of Deism, nor the dreamy enthusiam of the transcendental school, have power enough to check the worldly ambition, the sensuality, and selfishness of our age of high refinement and civilization. Nothing but the genuine unadulterated precepts of the gospel, and the deep seated heart subduing power implanted by the Spirit of Jesus can sustain the soul amid the temptations of such an age. It is the want of Christianity of this stamp that renders constitutional liberty impossible in so many countries of Europe, and it is its presence that makes it possible, and ensures all its attendent blessings in Great Britain and North America. May the time soon arrive when the other nations shall be thus prepared for the enjoyment of similar blessings.

"The mild despotism" of the East India Company, according to the theory of Kossuth, is uniting the races of India and breaking down the barriers of caste, while the teacher is abroad embuing the mind with true science, and the Christian Missionary is sowing the seed of the word of God; each though in different ways fulfilling Providence's high behest, and preparing the way for brighter days to India.

"A SELF-EXISTENT IMAGE."—We had occasion, about a fortnight ago, to pass near the town of Nagotan, aand we encountered for miles on the road a continuous stream of human beings which took us somewhat by surprise. Men, women, and children were there,—people of all castes, most of them of the middle ranks, and a good many of them very respectably attired. We thought at first that the villagers of the neighbourhood had been attending a market at Nagotana; but the vast numbers perplexed us.

What is the matter? and where have you been?" we inquired. "We have been on pilgrimage to Pandharpúr, and we have seen Vithobá," was the prompt reply. This certainly did not make the matter plainer. For Pandharpúr is a town in the Deccan some hundred miles south east of Poona. It is the great seat of the worship of the god Vithobá, and boasts of possessing a wonderful image of the deity—a form which human hands never fashioned, but which sprung into existence of itself. In this respect, it has hitherto had no rival in the Maratha country.

Accordingly, we begged for an explanation; and it was readily afforded. "We have Pandhari, (another name for Pandharpúr) now among ourselves; Pali is now equal to Pandhari, for there the god has taken up his abode." "Has he deserted Pandhari?" we inquired—"That" replied they "we do not know; but at all events Vithobá has come among us; all the Konkan is in a buzz of excitement, and every one says to his neighbour:

Loka ho halú halú talá
Vithobá Konkanánt álá

(that is to say—rendering doggrel into doggrel—

Vithobá comes the Ghauts below;
Go to see, good people, go!)

"How long has all this been going on?" we asked. "About a fortnight," was the reply "and thus the matter stands. There was a devoted worshipper of Vithobá at Pali—a carpenter by trade—who had often been on pilgrimage to Pandhari, and who earnestly besought the god to vouchsafe the vision of himself, but who almost sank into despair when his suit was long denied. At last, he went to the river with the intention of drowning himself; when lo! there was Vithobá floating on the water—a stone image, miraculously "self-existent." He drew it ashore, carrying it with ease, although afterwards twelve men could scarcely move it. Lo! thus has the god in compassion visited us; Pali is now holy ground; and from all the Konkan, from Bombay, Tanna, and all round about, hundreds and thousands are flocking to gaze on the miraculous image, and worship, and rejoice."

We greatly desired to prolong the conversation; but "time and tide" forbade—our boat waited for us at Nagotana. We shall omit the few things that we had time to say in correction of the melancholy delusion of the pilgrims. The thing that struck us most was the full and unhesitating conviction of the truth of the story that seemed to possess all we spoke to. Our suggestion that probably the carpenter had made the image, was indignantly repelled, and not a shadow of doubt seemed to exist that a veritable miracle had been wrought.

Such then are the things that are now being transacted on the other side of the Bombay harbour. The facts give us the glimpse into the constitution of the Native mind and Native religions, interesting we trust to all, and to Missionaries important. Probably the real mover in this instance is some one desirous of turning the glory of Vithobá to his own account, and reaping a golden harvest from the offerings of the pilgrims. We need not expatiate on the gross credulity of the multitude: it is of a piece with that which of old believed in "the image that fell down from Jupiter," nor is it very different from that which, in Romanist countries, at this day, reposes faith in bleeding *estaticas*, and winking Madonnas. It seems to spring from a deep-felt necessity on the part of the multitude of nearer contact with the Divinity than they have yet found—and seeking it how blindly!

Possibly a considerable religious revolution may be effected in connexion with this movement. The worship of Vithobá seems to be gaining ground in the Marátha country; it is fitted to become popular in the present state of the national mind, being less irrational than the endless puerilities of ritual Brahmanism,—less brutish and immoral than the worship of most of the indigenous deities, such as Khandobá. Round it too clusters to a great extent the literature of the people, which (unlike the Vedas and Puranas,) is full of the names of Vithobá, the blessed Pandhari, and the "crescent-shaped" Bhima stream. Two great annual religious gatherings take place at Pandharpúr; nor have we witnessed in India a spectacle more imposing than that of tens of thousands encamped in the dry channel of the Bhima and listening for hours under a full-orbed moon to the recitations of minstrels full of the exciting poetry of Tukarám, while ever and anon amid the clash of cymbals the loud shout arose of "victory—victory—victory to Vithobá."

The worshippers of Vithobá dwell with exceeding earnestness on the importance of "faith." God grant that ere long that faith may rest on the proper object of faith! There are longings in the hearts around us, that through God's mercy will not long rest satisfied with gods of stone—even though believed, like this wondrous image, to be "self-existent,"—not made by human hands.

CHRISTIANITY IN CEYLON.—It is very well known that our American brethren were first in the field after the English occupation of the island of Ceylon, and that the Mission in Jaffna has been conducted with more even than their characteristic energy, and attended with much success. The principal feature of their Mission is the boarding schools both for boys and girls, and any one who wants a graphic sketch of these operations must refer to Sir E. Tennent's volume. No where else will he find in so short a compass so exact a description of the interesting Mission among the Tamils of Jaffna. "In regard," says he, "to their own success in converting the heathen to Christianity in Ceylon, the American Missionaries speak with humbleness and timidity, but with confidence rather than self-satisfaction. After thirty years of toil and devotion they have enumerated not more than 680 nominal converts, and the number now in their connexion is 357. . . But however scanty may be the outward evidences of actual conversion, there are symptoms visible which afford good hopes for the future. A new party of Gooroos has sprung up among the Hindoos of Jaffna, who profess to have engrafted on Brahmanism many of the leading morals of Christianity, and claim them as originally emanating from their own system of religion; and by the continued extension of Scriptural education and intelligence, there is reason to cherish a well grounded confidence in the ultimate triumph of Christianity, and the prevalence of that civilization which is its never-failing concomitant."—p. 169–175.

"In the free schools of the Americans alone in the Tamil districts 4,000 pupils, of whom one-fourth are females, are daily receiving instruction; and upwards of 90,000 children have been taught in them since their commencement, a proportion equal to one-half the present population of the peninsula. At the schools of the Church of England nearly 400 are in daily attendance, and upwards of 700 in those of the Wesleyans." In the eastern province the latter have 1,300 more, p. 145.

The field which the Americans occupy is in the north of the Island among the Tamils. The Church of England, Baptist and Wesleyan Missionaries chiefly, though not exclusively labour in the south among the Singhalese. The Baptists have 35 schools with 830 pupils, and converts who are communicants 451. The Wesleyans since 1817 have educated upwards of 21,000 pupils, females as well as males, and have about 4,000 in their schools. They have about 1,000 Church members. In 1844 the Church of England had 71 schools, with an attendance of 1855 boys and 535 girls. Since that time they have greatly increased. A seminary at Cotta furnishes instruction in the higher branches of education, and is conducted with great zeal and success. The following reflections, on a review of these Missions among the Singhalese, will, we are sure, be gratifying to the friends of native improvement.

"When the time shall have arrived for the mighty masses of India to move with a more simultaneous impulse it is impossible to calculate the effect; but looking to the magnitude of the operations which have been so long in process, to the vastness of the agencies which have been organized, it is not unreasonable to suppose that the last conquests of Christianity may be achieved with incomparable greater rapidity than has marked its earlier progress, and signalized its first success; and that in the instance of India the ploughman may overtake the reaper, the treader of grapes him that soweth the seed; and the type of the prophet be realized, 'that a nation shall be born in a day.'"

What can we add to such aspirations but *Amen*. Re. it to us according to this word.

FEMALE EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.—We beg to direct the special attention of our readers to a letter, in another column, relating to the "origin and early efforts in the cause of native female education in Bombay." The letter is on a highly interesting subject, it is a simple statement of historical facts, and it is subscribed by the writer's own name—a name which will be regarded by all as fully vouching for the truth and accuracy of the statements. We feel under delightful obligation to our correspondent for placing this subject in a true light. It appears, then, after all that has been said and written by some who have claimed for themselves the merit of being the originators of native female education in Bombay, and who have ignored all previous labors by other parties in the great enterprise, that as early as March, 1824 the first native female school in Bombay was established by the American missionaries, and that within two years from that time, the number of their schools had increased to ten, and the aggregate number of pupils in attendance on them had risen to three hundred and forty. It appears, also, that the children attending these schools belonged to all the different castes of native society, high as well as low, and that the subject of native female education, in consequence of the success of these schools, excited considerable interest in the minds of many of the most intelligent members of that society. It appears, finally, that these schools attracted the attention and received the cordial and efficient support of the highest and best members of the European community—the Governor, the Chief Justice, Members of Council, the Archdeacon of the Diocese, and Ladies of rank, supporting them by their presence at the examinations and by their pecuniary contributions—a support which, so far as we are aware, few native female schools have enjoyed since that time. These schools continued in full operation and efficiency under the same management until circumstances rendered it necessary to limit their number, and to allow other laborers, who had entered in, to build on the foundation that had been so well laid.

Now, in view of all these facts, we know not which to admire most in our correspondent,—his equanimity and forbearance in remaining silent so long, while others before his very eyes, were seeking *Dis misceri superis* by means of laurels snatched from his own mission; or his enviable moderation in abstaining from all reflections censures, and reproaches when he thought it proper to break silence on the subject.

We must be careful, however, not to commit the fault for which our correspondent's noble example would be such a severe rebuke. We thank him for his vindication of a great cause and of good men.

EXAMINATION OF THE MONEY SCHOOL.—The annual examination of the Money School took place on Tuesday the 16th instant. The Lord Bishop was in the chair, and took an animated part in the examination, particularly in the Scripture lessons. He expressed himself as highly pleased with the answers of the pupils.

The Money School (so named in commemoration of an excellent man, Robert Money) contains in the English department upwards of 160 pupils. We regret that our present notice of the annual examination is so meagre, for we observed not a few things betokening the care and attention that are devoted to the school. The regularity and order that prevail in the arrangements are worthy of all commendation. Considering the difficulty with which this institution, in common with all on this side of India except the richly endowed Government seminaries, has to struggle, we were pleased to see the respectable appearance in point of numbers presented by the upper division. The attention paid to the Vernaculars and Sanskrit also gratified us. English does not monopolize the entire time of the pupils.

In an institution of this kind, the inculcation of the blessed truths of Revelation on the mind and heart of the pupils is the supreme object of pursuit. That, in addition to this paramount object, a careful intellectual discipline is sought to be communicated, was sufficiently obvious from the written programme that lay on the table, in which we read that the students in the upper division were to be examined on Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Political Geography, Physical Geography, Histories of Greece, Rome and England, Practical Mechanics, and Chemistry.

Review.

NOTICE.—"*Journal of a Tour in Italy, in 1850, with an Account of an Interview with the Pope at the Vatican. By the Rev. George Townsend, D. D., Canon of Durham, &c.*"

THE worthy author of this interesting volume was the son of a pious Dissenter. At page 241-3 of this Tour, he gives us an account of a conversation which he held with "Father Hayes," an Irish friar, in the Convent of St. Maria del Popolo; at the close of which, "When I was about to leave them, I said to Father Hayes, 'Now I must part from you; and I never expect to have the pleasure of seeing you again, Let us say the Lord's Prayer together at the Altar in the Church. There will surely be no objection to this.' He returned to me precisely the same answer which Mary, Queen of Scotts, gave to Fletcher, Dean of Peterborough: 'No; I cannot pray with one who is of another religion.' I shook his hand in silence, and we parted. The circumstance pained and grieved me. It reminded me of a similar event in my own family. My dear and venerable Father, whom I loved as my own soul, whose last days, by means of his son, were made his happiest days, had attached himself in early life to the opinions and discipline of the Independent Dissenters. He became one of their most eminent and distinguished ministers." The son was educated at Cambridge, and became a Churchman. In his father's last illness, "Let us break the bread together, I said; let us take the wine, in token that whatever be the differences of opinion between us, we are one in the common truth and hope of the glorious Gospel of the Blessed GOD." "No!" was the answer; "the Lord's Supper is a public ordinance, and must not be taken privately." "He spake daggers, and every word stabbed. I did not love him less. But this has been my discipline from my youth—to have lived among kind friends, and dear kindred, with whose religious opinions I could not possibly agree." Our author then expresses his disbelief that the friar, or the Dissenter, will be driven from the blessedness of heaven, because of "some mistaken opinions which do not take away the fear of God and the love of God."

The above seems to afford a clue to the personal and literary history of Dr. Townsend. To our readers he is generally and favourably known as the author of the "Chronological arrangement of the Bible." To the late edition of the Pentateuch and Job, with Prayers and learned notes, under the general title of "Scriptural Communion with God," he has prefixed a number of "*Dedications*,"—to the Queen, to the Sovereigns of Europe, to the Prelates of the Universal Church, and to the *Bishop of Rome* in particular,—all urging the one point dear to his heart, the *Re-union of Christians*. The means by which this "consummation devoutly to be wished" is to be brought about, according to our author, is a General Council, convoked by the temporal princes of Europe;—the Pope, as both a temporal and spiritual prince, to lead the movement, and the union to be effected on the foundations of the Council of Nice.

At the beginning of last year, Dr. Townsend's health being impaired by study, his physicians ordered him abroad, and he immediately formed the resolution of visiting Rome, and pressing his suit upon Pio Nono in person. Lord Brougham commends him to the Marquis of Normanby; the Ambassador introduces him to the Archbishop of Paris, M. Sibour, who enquires—"Is Monsieur a Puseyite?"—"I was sorry that he could suppose I was walking on that bridge between Rome and England. I was sorry to be thought to have touched that pitch, and to be defiled with the touch. I was sorry, &c."

The *Archevêque* presents him with letters commendatory to the Pope. At Rome, Dr. and Mrs. Townsend (his wife was his Interpreter throughout the Tour, a circumstance at which the priests of Italy "laughed loudly") waited nine weeks for the return of "his Holiness" from his involuntary stay in Sicily. At length, April 26th, they are admitted to an audience at the Vatican. The

e was simply dressed, in an uncarpeted and almost urnished room; he "seemed to be about sixty years of , of a fresh complexion, and most benevolent expres- n of countenance." "He gazed at us, as we might e expected, with most intense curiosity, as we ap- ached him." The good Canon and his wife kissed his id. The proposal to commence the re-union of Christ- s, by summoning a General Council of the West, th a view to the re-consideration of the past,—was ade, and received with great courtesy. The Pope, wever, "urged the *difficulty* of calling such a Council, om the expense, variety of opinions on the subject of the acraments;" besides, "the Church *had already decided* n the chief points."

Dr. Townsend appealed with such vehemence as to raw tears from the Pontiff; and the *Interpreter* spoke a ord for her husband,—*Mio marito è buono &c.*—Pio ono afterwards spoke of our countryman,—'Il Canone e Durham,' as a good man, but who pronounced Latin ery unintelligibly. A second interview was talked of, ut evaded, and Dr. Townsend quitted the "Eternal City" n May. Then followed the "*Popish Aggression.*" And, if I could have imagined the possibility of the folly and rime which the Pope has committed, I would never have ntered Rome."

Dr. Townsend's object and motive are highly to be raised. The "RE-UNION OF CHRISTIANS, is the most glorious object of the prayers and hopes of all true believers. His *error*, ye conceive to be *this*,—*the including* ROME *in the number of the Christian Churches* to be re-united. It is a common and a mischievous error,—a grand religious blunder. It leads good men, like our Tourist, to seek the friendship of that which God abhors, —to seek the reformation of that which God has sworn to destroy. We are verily persuaded that Rome is *Antichrist*;—how, then, can it be in any sense *Christian?* how can any of its pretended ordinances be Christian?—No: we must have no compromise—no peace with the Man of Sin. We must openly declare that she is *no* Church of Christ; her baptism is *not Christian* baptism; her "priests" are *not* ministers of Christ.—Dr. Cumming truly says, "Rome is to be overthrown by judgments, not to be converted by the agency of the Gospel, nor to be exhausted by political assaults. *It is literally to be consumed by fire.*" This we believe to be the prediction of the God of Truth, and Dr. Townsend now appears disposed to receive it. He observes that the whole of the south of Italy, from Rome to Naples, "is saturated with beds of sulphur, and the substrata of destruction." Our duty, then, is, to cry unto the infatuated votaries of Rome, "Come out of her! haste! escape! lest thou be consumed!"

Dr. Towsend has not travelled to Rome, nor visited Pio Nono, in vain. He has returned "a sadder and a wiser man." His longing for the "Re-union of Christians" is no whit less ardent than before; but he no longer dreams of including the Romish Apostacy in that re-union. He will seek it henceforth, not in any (so-called) Œcumenical Council after the fashion of Nice or Trent, but in the "more excellent way" of the *Evangelical Alliance*, to which he has, since his return, given in his adhesion.

PROGRESS IN LOCOMOTION.—A higher rate of speed has been attained in the year 1851, both by sailing and by steaming vessels than in any previous year; and it is remarkable that these achievements have been effected by American vessels. We allude not to the Yacht *America* which came over from the States to England and distanced all competitors, a few months ago. But the first fact we allude to, is the voyage of the clipper *Flying Cloud* from New York to San Francisco, accomplished in 89 days. She sailed 992 miles in 3 days; and in one of these 378 miles, being at the rate of fifteen and three quarter nautical miles an hour, a rate quite unprecedented in wind-navigation. The second fact is the performance of the Steam-boat *Reindeer*, on the Hudson River, between New York and Albany. This vessel in September last, in one of her up-trips, accomplished 34 miles in less than 17 minutes, being at the rate of more than *thirty* miles an hour which would be very good railroad speed. The boats on the Hudson have for some years past, in their fastest trips, exceeded 20 miles an hour; but the speed now mentioned has not before been attained. A railroad has for the last year been in operation between New York and Albany; and this new source of competition has quickened the energies of those concerned to the degree expressed in the fact now recorded. It is interesting to call to mind that the first successful effort at steam navigation was made upon the Hudson River, 44 years ago. There are thousands of persons in the city of New York who can remember the departure, in 1807, of the first steam-boat from the shores of that city; and how the admiration of men was excited by the fact that this boat, the invention of Robert Fulton, could actually move through the water independently of wind and tide, at the rate of five miles an hour. In one generation this rate has been increased six-fold. Are we at the climax? Or are we yet far from it? We cannot know the limits of possibility until we strike against them. One thing we consider well worthy to be noted, namely, that the great inventions of these latter days has been so ordered as not to interfere with one another. There were never so many sailing vessels built as since the introduction of steam-boats. Since ocean steamers have been placed on the various lines between Europe and America, the number, size, beauty and speed of the packet ships have been increasing in a marvellous rates. There were never so many and such excellent roads made, as have been made since the construction of railroads. There were never so many letters carried by the mails in the United States, as have been since Electric Telegraphs have been extended through the country. As the use of the one agency increases so does that of the other. There have never been so many laborers employed in Manufactures, as since the vast improvements that have been effected in machinery. When a new invention dawns upon us, we are apt to suppose that it will do away with the various inventions that had conducted to it; and many classes apprehend that their interests and occupations are to suffer. But after a little it is fairly perceived that the new Invention, striking and unexpected as it was, is in admirable harmony with its predecessors; and that in fact a beautiful plan and an All-wise Deviser are to be apprehended in them all. It certainly did seem that the daguerreotype would interfere with the art of painting; but we believe it has not been the case. The illustrations of the truth now referred to, are to be found in almost every department. It would seem as though nothing were to be thrown away; and that every useful thing has its guaranteed privileges. In making the world acquainted with some new invention, the inventor may have the satisfaction of knowing that what he has produced may be surpassed, but will not be superseded. We are free to confess that we are forced to find in all this the procedure of a Divine Governor. For half a century nearly men have been seeking to utilize balloons, and to make a path for themselves through the upper air; but hitherto without success. Other things were to come first, and to be established on a firm foundation, and perpetuity guaranteed to them. In the most suitable hour aerial navigation shall come.

MEANS AND EXTREMES FOR AUGUST, 1851.

Mean Temperature		65·225	
Mean Maximum		66·967	
Mean Minimum		63·483	
Mean Daily Variation		3·483	
Extreme Daily Variation		10·000	
Extreme Maximum Temperature		73·000	
Extreme Minimum Temperature		62·000	
Extreme Monthly Variation		11·000	
		Inches.	Cents.
Amount of Rain	During Day	6	3
	During Night	3	17
Extreme Daily Fall of Rain		1	65
Number of Rainy Days			26
Prevailing Winds	A. M.	N. W.	
	P. M.	N. W.	

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT PAUNCH GUNNY, DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1851.

PAUNCH GUNNY, 1st September, 1851.

Date.	Atmospheric Temerature.			Rain Elevation 5 Feet.						Wind.				
				Day.		Night.		Total.		A. M.		P. M.		
Date.	Minimum, 6 A. M.	Maximum, 3 P. M.	Variation.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Direction.	Force.	Direction.	Force.
1	64	66	2	0	53	1	2	1	55	N W	Modt.	N W	Strong.
2	64	65	1	0	24	0	15	0	39	N W	Strong.	N W	Strong.
3	64	65	1	0	34	0	15	0	49	N W	Light.	N W	Modt.
4	64	65	1	0	60	0	36	0	96	N W	Strong.	N W	Strong.
5	64	65	1	0	27	0	23	0	50	N W	Modt.	N W	Strong.
6	64	65	1	0	14	0	17	0	31	N W	Light.	N W	Modt.
7	64	67	3	0	6	0	0	0	6	N W	Strong.	N W	Modt.
8	63	65	2	0	22	0	14	0	36	N W	Modt.	N W	Light.
9	64	66	2	0	4	0	20	0	24	N W	Light.	N W	Light.
10	63	65	2	0	26	0	5	0	31	N W	Light.	N W	Light.
11	63	68	5	0	0	0	4	0	4	N W	Light.	N W	Light.
12	63	65	2	0	3	0	0	0	3	N W	Light.	N W	Modt.
13	63	65	2	0	4	0	0	0	4	N W	Light.	S W	Light.
14	62	72	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	N W	Light.	N W	Light.
15	63	67	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	N W	Light.	N W	Light.
16	63	73	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	N W	Light.	N W	Light.
17	62	67	5	0	25	0	38	0	63	N W	Light.	N W	Light.
18	65	67	2	0	51	0	0	0	51	N W	Light.	N E	Light.
19	65	73	8	1	65	0	0	1	65	N W	Light.	N E	Light.
20	63	65	2	0	0	0	23	0	23	N W	Light.	N W	Modt.
21	63	66	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	N W	Light.	N W	Light.
22	63	68	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	N W	Light.	N W	Light.
23	64	72	8	0	0	0	10	0	10	N W	Light.	N W	Light.
24	64	69	5	0	0	0	10	0	10	N E	Light.	N W	Light.
25	64	66	2	0	29	0	25	0	45	N W	Light.	N W	Light.
26	62	63	1	0	36	0	15	0	51	S W	Strong.	S W	Strong.
27	63	66	3	0	13	0	8	0	21	S W	Modt.	N W	Modt.
28	63	69	6	0	4	0	4	0	8	N W	Modt.	N W	Light.
29	65	67	2	0	0	0	5	0	5	N W	Light.	N W	Light.
30	64	67	3	0	8	0	19	0	27	N W	Light.	N W	Light.
31	63	67	4	0	4	0	9	0	13	N W	Light.	N W	Light.
Sums.	1968	2076	108	6	3	3	17	9	20				
Means.	63·483	66·967	3·483										

STATE OF THE WEATHER.

1st.—Morning cloudy and rainy. Cloudy and rainy throughout the day with strong wind and an occasional gleam of sunshine. Evening cloudy, rainy and windy. Night cloudy and rainy.

2nd.—Morning clear sunshine and windy. Clear throughout the day, with occasional passing clouds, light showers and strong wind. Evening cloudy, windy and rainy. Night cloudy and drizzling rain.

3rd.—Morning clear sunshine, drifting clouds. Cloudy and rainy throughout the day with frequent gleams of sunshine. Evening cloudy and drizzling rain. Night cloudy and drizzling rain.

4th.—Morning cloudy, foggy and rainy. Cloudy throughout the day with frequent showers and gleams of sunshine. Evening cloudy and windy. Night cloudy and windy.

5th.—Morning partially cloudy. Cloudy and sunshine at intervals with occasional showers of rain. Evening cloudy and windy. Night cloudy and windy.

6th.—Morning cloudy and drizzling rain. Clear sunshine throughout the day with passing clouds and occasional showers. Evening cloudy, windy and drizzling rain. Clear moonlight night with passing clouds.

7th.—Morning cloudy, drifting fog. Clear sunshine throughout the day with passing clouds and occasional showers. Evening clear, passing clouds. Night partially cloudy with strong wind.

8th.—Morning clear sunshine. Clear sunshine throughout the day with passing clouds and occasional showers. Evening cloudy, light rain and drifting fog. Night cloudy and drizzling rain.

9th.—Morning clear sunshine. Clear sunshine throughut the day with passing clouds and occasional showers. Evening cloudy and drifting fog. Night cloudy and drizzling rain.

10th.—Morning clear sunshine. Cloudy throughout the day with drizzling rain, drifting fog and occasional gleams of sunshine. Evening clear, passing clouds. Night cloudy, foggy and drizzling rain.

11th.—Morning clear sunshine. Clear sunshine throughout the day with passing clouds and drizzling rain. Evening clear, drifting fog. Night partially cloudy

12th.—Morning clear sunshine. Partially cloudy throughout the day with drifting fog and drizzling rain. Evening clear, drifting nimbi clouds. Night partially cloudy.

13th.—Morning clear sunshine. Partially cloudy throughout the day with drifting fog and drizzling rain. Evening clear, drifting nimbi clouds. Clear moonlight night.

14th.—Morning clear sunshine. Clear sunshine throughout the day with detached, fleecy and drifting nimbi clouds. Evening partially cloudy. Night partially cloudy.

15th.—Morning clear sunshine. Clear sunshine throughout the day, at times partially cloudy with a few drops of rain. Evening clear, cirri and fleecy clouds around. Clear moonlight night.

16th.—Morning clear sunshine. Clear sunshine throughout the day wi detached fleecy clouds around. Evening clear, cirri and fleecy clouds aroun Night cloudy and drifting fog.

17th.—Morning partially cloudy. Partially cloudy throughout the day wi occasional showers of rain. Evening cloudy and drifting fog. Night cloud and drizzling rain.

18th.—Morning cloudy and drizzling rain. Cloudy throughout the day wit occasional showers, drifting fog and gleams of sunshine. Evening partiall cloudy. Night clear and starry.

19th.—Morning clear sunshine. Clear sunshine throughout the day wit occasional heavy showers of rain from the East. Evening cloudy, rainy, and distant thunder and lightning. Night partially cloudy.

20th.—Morning cloudy and drifting fog. Cloudy throughout the day with drifting fog and occasional gleams of sunshine. Evening cloudy, foggy, and drizzling rain. Night cloudy, foggy, strong wind and drizzling rain.

21st.—Morning cloudy and foggy. Cloudy throughout the day with an occasional gleam of sunshine. Evening cloudy. Night partially cloudy.

22nd.—Morning cloudy and misty. Cloudy throughout the day with frequent gleams of sunshine, and at times drizzling rain. Evening cloudy and drizzling rain. Night cloudy.

23rd.—Morning clear sunshine. Clear sunshine throughout the day with fleecy and occasional passing nimbi clouds. Evening partially cloudy. Night cloudy and drizzling rain.

24th.—Morning cloudy and drizzling rain. Clear sunshine throughout the day with fleecy and occasional passing nimbi clouds. Evening cloudy, foggy, drizzling rain and distant thunder. Night cloudy and drizzling rain.

25th.—Morning partially cloudy. Cloudy throughout the day with occasional light showers of rain and drifting fog. Evening cloudy and rainy. Night cloudy and windy.

26th.—Morning cloudy and rainy. Cloudy and rainy throughout the day with strong gusts of wind. Evening cloudy, windy, and chilly. Night cloudy with strong wind.

27th.—Morning cloudy and drizzling rain. Cloudy throughout the day with occasional showers of rain and frequent gleams of sunshine. Evening cloudy and drizzling rain. Night cloudy and drizzling rain.

28th.—Morning cloudy and foggy. Cloudy throughout the day with occasional showers of rain and frequent gleams of sunshine. Evening cloudy and foggy. Night cloudy.

29th.—Morning cloudy and foggy. Clear sunshine throughout the day with an occasional light shower of rain. Evening cloudy and foggy. Night clear and starry.

30th.—Morning partially cloudy. Cloudy throughout the day with drifting fog, drizzling rain and frequent gleams of sunshine. Evening cloudy and foggy. Night cloudy.

31st.—Morning partially cloudy. Cloudy and sunshine at intervals with light showers of rain. Evening cloudy, foggy and drizzling rain. Night cloudy.

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GUARDIAN.

SIR,—In our late conversation you expressed a wish for more particular information concerning the origin and early efforts in the cause of native female education in Bombay. I have accordingly prepared the following sketch, which, if you think it possesses sufficient general interest for the public, you can insert in your valuable paper.

So far as I can learn the first school exclusively for females in Bombay was commenced in 1824 by the American Mission. In a joint letter dated in August, the Missionaries say :—

"In March we had the very great satisfaction of establishing a female school. This is the first school of the kind we believe on this side of India, and it seemed quite beyond our expectations. As soon as it was established, two pious ladies heartily engaged to defray its expense."

At the close of 1825 the number of females in the Mission Schools was 75. In a communication from the Missionaries to their Society dated in August of 1826, they say :—

"It gives us much pleasure to state that a good degree of success has attended our efforts to get schools for native females into operation. We have now 9 such schools, which are attended by 294 scholars. Among these are several daughters of brahmuns and many others of high caste. They are taught reading, writing and arithmetic ; and they commit to memory the Ten Commandments and a Catechism prepared for the purpose. About 80 of these females have learned to write. The sum of 707 rupees has been recently received here for the support of these schools."

The number of schools appears to be large when compared with the number of scholars, but several of the schools had been recently commenced, and they had to encounter strong prejudices. Subsequent statements shew an encouraging increase in the number of scholars. At the close of 1826 the number of female schools was 10, and the scholars had increased to 340. The subscriptions for their support also were much increased before the close of that year. I know not that I can better describe the state of these schools for the 2 or 3 subsequent years than is given in the following extract, which is part of a note in a printed statement of the Mission for 1843 4, and which was inserted in the *Bombay Witness* and in the *Oriental Christian Spectator*.

"In the Report of the American Mission for 1826, it is stated that the number of female schools then connected with the Mission was 10, and the number of scholars in attendance was 340. The amount of donations and subscriptions received that year in Bombay and its vicinity for the support of these schools, was Rupees 2,032.

"The writer of this note became connected with the American Mission (which was then the only Mission in Bombay) in the latter part of 1827. The Mission had at that time 10 female schools, containing more than 300 scholars. As he felt much interest in these schools, he often visited them and saw their state ; and he believes that as large a proportion of them were able to read, as could usually be found since that time in the female schools in Bombay. The sum of Rupees 1,880, given that year in this Presidency for their support, shews the interest that was felt in the cause.

"These schools continued, without any considerable change, through the year 1828. At the meeting of the Bombay Missionary Union in October of that year, there was a public examination of these schools in the chapel, and s

chers with more than 300 children were present. The examination was ended by a considerable number of gentlemen and ladies. In an account of published soon after, it was stated that '50 of the girls could read the Scriptures with readiness, and could write what the native population generally consider a fair legible hand.'

"In the Report of the Mission for 1829, it is stated that the number of female schools had been increased, and that the number of scholars exceeded 400—of whom 122 were readers;—all of these had committed to memory the Ten Commandments, and the greater part had committed a Catechism comprising a summary of Christian doctrines and precepts; several had committed Watts' Second Catechism, a few chapters of the Gospels and some Christian hymns; all could write a fair legible hand, and a few had attended to the simple rules of arithmetic."

It is not improper to remark that in the years abovementioned, viz. 1826, 1827, 1828 and 1829, the American Mission was the only Mission then established in Bombay. The missionaries of the Church Missionary Society were then at Tanna and Bandora in Salsette. Dr. Wilson did not become resident in Bombay until near the close of 1829, and did not establish any female schools until some time in 1830.

The state of these female schools continued in the succeeding years to be equally encouraging and satisfactory. At the annual examination in 1830 in the chapel, "230 girls, principally of the higher classes, were present." The examination embraced reading in the Scriptures and other books, and the meaning of what they read. They were examined in a historical and also in a doctrinal catechism. One class, including the more advanced girls from different schools, was examined in a short system of geography and astronomy. Specimens of writing and needle work were also exhibited.

An account of the examination in 1832 appeared in a Goojrattee paper called the *Bombay Hurkaru and Wurtuman*, then edited by a Parsee gentleman. And the following translation of the article in English and Marathi, was published in the *Durpun*:—

"There was an examination of the native girls' schools at the missionary chapel, on Thursday, the 12th ultimo, at which other engagements prevented us from being present. We subjoin an account of the examination translated from the Bombay Hurkaru and Wurtuman. 'Last Thursday there was an examination, at the American Mission chapel in Bhendi Bazaar, of the schools for Hindoo female children. Many European ladies and gentlemen were present, and we also attended. At 11 o'clock, the children were examined in Mahratta, which they read fluently. They answered questions promptly, and sung a Christian hymn in a tone of pleasure seldom exceeded even by English children. When the examination in reading was concluded, the girls' needle-work, the stockings they had knitted, and embroidery work which they had made up, were exhibited and inspected. On examination, these appeared equal to work of the same description performed in England. There were children's woollen stockings finer than those made in England. The ladies present praised the children, and also the lady who had instructed them."

"The children having learned so much during the short period of six months every one present felt convinced that they would soon learn many other useful acquirements. We forgot to mention above, that the handwriting of the children at the school, was so neat as almost to pass for lithography.'"

In subsequent years, changes in the Mission, occasioned by the death of some of its members and the ill-health of others, made it inconvenient to superintend so large a system of female schools, while the establishment of other Missions in Bombay made it proper to discontinue or transfer to other missionaries the schools which were in their immediate vicinity. For these reasons the number of female schools was diminished, yet the Mission has always had several such schools and has always regarded them as an important part of their operations.

Mention is made in the above notices of these schools that some of the girls learned needle-work, knitting, &c. These branches were taught in the houses of the missionaries, where the larger girls from the different schools assembled one day in each week for instruction in such things. And the girls as well as their parents were much interested in such acquirements and accomplishments. A native gentleman—one of the best educated and most respectable in Bombay—who had examined specimens of such work, whose daughters had learned to read but lived so far from the houses of the missionaries that they could not conveniently go there, was so much interested that he told me he would give Rs. 40 per month to any one I would recommend who would come to his house and teach these branches of female education for one hour daily for a few months. His intention was to have a class, including his own daughters and some of their friends belonging to other families in the neighbourhood. In this way he hoped to remove the prejudices of some of his friends, to encourage the children, to interest the feelings of their parents, and to extend and perpetuate in their families the skill and knowledge thus acquired.

The abovementioned facts show that female education is not of so recent origin in Bombay as some who have lately arrived in India suppose. It is now more than a quarter of a century since female schools were commenced.—Nor were such schools a failure. More than 20 years ago, for several successive years, there were 10 female schools contained from 300 to 400 scholars—Nor were these scholars wholly or chiefly of the low castes or classes. I remember some schools in which nearly all the girls were of brahmun and other high caste families. They generally belonged to families who lived near the school rooms, and taken collectively, they were a fair representation of the different castes or classes which compose the native population.

The liberal donations and subscriptions received in Bombay and Western India for these schools, shew that much interest was taken in them. In one year Rs. 1,330 were received, and in another year more than Rs. 2,000 were received. Among the donations for these schools was one of Rs. 500 from the Hon. M. Elphinstone, then Governor of Bombay. And I received one donation of Rs. 300 for the same object from Sir John Malcolm who succeeded Mr. E. as Governor of Bombay.

The public annual examinations of these schools were attended by many English ladies and gentlemen, as well as by well educated and highly respectable natives. At different times at these examinations I saw Lady Grant, wife of Sir Robert Grant, then Governor of Bombay;—one of the Secretaries of Government;—the late Bishop of Bombay (he was then Archdeacon);—a Chief Justice of Bombay;—and a Member of Council, who was subsequently Governor of Bombay.

The changing state of society in this country is so great that it soon removes from view and often effaces from remembrance many, events and actions of great personal and general interest. And so the arduous labors, the persevering and ultimately successful exertions, and the generous liberality of some who have entered into their final rest, as well as of others who have retired from these busy and bustling scenes to their own country, are soon nearly or quite forgotten. Thus the origin and early efforts to promote native female education in this city appear, from some recent proceedings and reports communicated to the public, not to be known to some now engaged in this noble cause.

Yours truly,
D. O. ALLEN.

Bombay, December 13th 1851.

SELECTIONS.

European.

The following article, from the Edinburgh *Witness*, descriptive of the present state and future prospects of the Waldensian Church, and written by a gentleman at the time in Piedmont from his own personal observation, cannot fail to be deeply interesting to our readers:—

The whole state and prospects of the Waldensian Church are so bound up for the present with the political condition of Piedmont that it becomes necessary to speak of the two together. Piedmont as our readers are aware, is the most northern of the Italian kingdoms; and, as regards military strength and physical resources, it is at this hour the most powerful kingdom south of the Alps. The same revolution which has landed the other Italian States in the gulf of despotism, has wrought far differently for Piedmont. While the other continental kingdoms on both sides of the Alps are groaning under the sword, this country enjoys a most extraordinary amount of liberty. Its present position is altogether inexplicable on ordinary principles; and intelligent and reflective men, subjects of Piedmont, speak of it as a miracle. In the first place, when Charles Albert, three years ago, gave his subjects a Constitution, no one had asked it, and few could value it, or knew what it meant. One or two public writers said that public opinion demanded it; but in fact, there was then no public opinion in the country. Soon after this, the campaign in Lombardy was undertaken. The result is known to all. The Piedmontese army was completely beaten by the Austrians, and had to make a hasty and inglorious retreat into their own country. The Austrians had become masters of Piedmont. Every one expected that Radetzky would immediately march on Turin, and extinguish the Constitution. This would have been but in accordance with the traditional policy of Austria: the invasion of Charles Albert on the States of the Emperor, one might have thought, would have provoked some retaliation of this sort; and few would have been found to deplore the extinction of a Constitution of whose practical benefits almost all stood in doubt. Radetzky, however, left the Piedmontese Constitution untouched. Soon after his defeat in Lombardy, the chivalrous but ill-fated Charles Albert died of a broken heart at Oporto, and the Constitution had to encounter a new danger, in the unknown dispositions and policy of his successor. It was commonly believed that constitutional government in Piedmont would not survive its author. But again these fears were disappointed,—the Constitution escaped. France erected a despotism under a thin lacquering of republicanism; Pio Nono terminated his serio-comic interlude of reform by tearing away the mask which covered the features of the old Dagon of Infallibility; Austria, Naples, and Tuscany openly and flagrantly violated the constitutions which they had inaugurated by oaths the most solemn and awful; the brave little State of Sardinia alone heroically persevered in the path of representative and constitutional Government. Even now the Monarch might abolish the Constitution any moment, and along with it all the constitutional privileges the Piedmontese enjoy; and the nation would have nothing for it but to submit. So far from this, however, the Government perseveres in its liberal policy; and should it do so for another three years, public opinion will then have become so strong, and the people so habituated to the working of a free Constitution, that it will be impossible for the Monarch to retrace his steps, even were he inclined to do so. It is understood that the present King is a constitutional sovereign entirely from accident. He is an easy-minded man, who loves to reside at his country palace, and who spends a good deal of his time in hunting; but, as his Parliament voted him last year a good civil list, he has sense enough to see that it is much better to live on good terms with his people, than, by following the example of his brother sovereigns, to embroil himself with his subjects, and convert his palace into a prison bristling with

cannon and bayonets. One will have pleasanter dreams if he sup at night on the produce of the day's chase, than if he had served up to him, like the Pope and the King of Naples, the usual list of the day's imprisonments, and of deaths in the galleys. Thus this Constitution, so singular in its origin, has been not less wonderfully preserved. That Piedmont should be free in the midst of the continental despotisms, is, as we have said, wholly inexplicable on ordinary principles. The history of the past three years appears to intelligent Piedmontese like a dream. And we are unable to assign any cause why Piedmont should have been so specially exempted from the fate of other European Kingdoms, unless it be that, containing, as it does, the remnant of the primitive Church, which has a special work to perform, Providence, for its sake, has blessed the country with constitutional liberty.

Now, as regards the "Church of the Valleys," on whose free working, as we shall presently show, the Constitution of which we have spoken has a most intimate bearing, it will scarce be doubted that Providence has preserved it for some great purpose. The history of the Vaudois is unequalled by that of any other people on the face of the earth. Their preservation is a more wonderful fact, even take it all in all, than was that of the ancient Jews The latter were a numerous people, inhabiting an ample territory; they were an organized nation, and they knew and practised war as a science. None of these advantages did the Waldenses enjoy. They were a simple and primitive people. They had neither king nor leader Their territory was limited, and not over fertile; and they knew nothing beyond their Bible, save the art of husbandman and the vine-dresser; and yet the combined might of Europe could not subdue them. Again and again have the flower of Savoy and France, clad in steel, and equipped with all the appliances of war, invaded their valleys, and again and again have they recoiled from the shock of these simple mountaineers. Every foot-breadth of their soil has been the scene of conflict. There is not a rock among their mountains which is not associated with some glorious event of the past. And amid these mountains they still dwell, uncorrupted. in their faith, and demeaning themselves, as regards their purity of life and their hatred of Rome, as becomes their noble lineage, to the gory of which they are not insensible. But it is with the future of this wonderful people that we have to do; and, if we do not mistake, the hour is near, if not already come, when they will avenge themselves on Rome, not with the sword, but with the Bible. It is contrary to all the analogies of history to believe, that a body of confessors which have come through seven centuries of war and massacres should not have a mission. And what can that mission be but Italy? They are of no use on the north of the Alps, just as we are of no use no the south of these mountains. They are an Italian-speaking people, and are the natural evangelists of their own country. Nor can it fail to strike us as remarkable, that when the Italian mind began to open to the gospel in some measure, Piedmont should have become a constitutional kingdom, and the Waldensian Church acquired almost unbounded liberty of action. Before the Constitutional that Church could not make a single effort beyond her own valleys. Within that limit the Waldensian might celebrate his worship, but beyond it he was proscribed in both his civil and his religious rights; he could not buy a foot breadth of land; he could not marry but with his own people; he could not take a degree at any of the Colleges of Piedmont; he could not practise any of the liberal professions; he could not bury his dead even, but in his own valleys; nor could he build a sanctuary anywhere on the Piedmontese soil, save in the limited territory to which he was restricted. All this lasted till 1848. The political changes of that year, however, swept all these restrictions away. The Waldensian is as much a freeman now as any other Piedmontese subject. His Church, as well as himself, is free. She enjoys almost unbounded liberty of action, and the whole north of Italy is ripe for her action. The Protestants of Britain will be greatly wanting to themselves if they do not strengthen the hands of a Church which has found at last her proper work, and whose activities have of late been greatly quickened by the novelty of her position, and the wide field of usefulness around her. In short, we must concentrate all our efforts upon Piedmont, if we desire that these effects should be attended with the largest success. A few facts will make this very plain.

Piedmont is a really free country: at least, it enjoys all the liberty which its best friends could wish for it meanwhile. The press is free, and can and does canvass the respective merits of Popery and Protestantism as freely as it does in Britain. The leading popular journal is the "Gazetta del Popolo." It is published daily, and has a circulation of fifteen thousand. A daily journal with such a circulation in a state like Sardinia is an immense power. Its editors are men of great talent: they write with the practical good sense and the racy style of Cobbett; and as their journal is universally read by the middle and lower classes, they possess an immense influence over the popular mind. They know little about religion; they care little for it; but they are the warm friends of civil liberty; and viewing the Church of Rome as the bitterest enemy of that liberty, the great object of their labours is the overthrow of that Church; and there is scarce a day in which she is not boldly and powerfully assailed in their columns. The sentiments of the writers in the "Gazetta del Popolo" respecting Romanism are shared by the whole liberal party, which is the strongest party in Piedmont. That party is fully aware that they cannot permanently lay the foundations of a free and constitutional state, unless they first raze those of the Church of Rome in Piedmont. And as they are determined to establish constitutional government, unless the Croat should interfere, they are equally intent on putting an end to the dominancy of the Church. The consequence is, that between the daily assaults of the Press, and the growing convictions of the liberal party, the Church is already gone in the attachment and veneration of the people. But the other day, a Communal Council which met in a country town,—a more significant fact than if it had happened in the capital,—petitioned for a reduction in the number of the bishops, the suppression of the religious houses, and the equalization of the Church living. This Council will have followers very soon. Three years ago there was not a farmer in Piedmont who would not have accounted his son handsomely provided for by a place in the Church. There is not a farmer who does not think differently of it now, and who would not but with regret engage his son to a trade which he regards as well nigh at an end. "You are erecting a new chapel," said a member of the little Romanist community at La Tour, in the "Valleys," to a leading member of the Vaudois congregation the other day. "You may spare yourselves the trouble. That church," said he, pointing to the Romish Cathedral at the entrance of the Valley, "will very soon be yours." Of course, the liberal party court the aid of all those influences which can assist them in their struggle with the Church. They know that Protestantism is the hereditary enemy of Romanism; and hence the peculiar value which attaches to its presence and action in Piedmont at this moment. The old hostility which animated the Piedmontese, and which broke out so oft in raids and massacres committed in the Vaudois territory, is now gone; and it is positively a recommendation to be a Protestant or a Waldensian. With the majority this feeling against Romanism is purely political, but it is every day becoming leavened with a better spirit: many begin to enquire after the Bible; and it is to Christianity, we are convinced, that the minds of men in Piedmont will ultimately rally. In these circumstances, it is of the last importance to have a powerful Vaudois or Protestant Church in Turin, the capital of the country. The importance of this has been all along felt by General Beckwith, who, during his long stay in the Vaudois territory, has let slip no opening for transferring the action of the Vaudois church from her secluded valleys to the capital. All his efforts were abortive till 1848. Then he obtained a burying-ground for the Vaudois in fee simple. "Now," said he, "we have buried our dead, and will not again be driven from Turin." There is now at Turin, as our readers are aware, a Protestant congregation of a thousand strong. Workmen are at present digging the foundations of a spacious church, which will be one of the finest buildings in a city abounding with elegant structures. The work of Christianization goes on every day of the week with an energy and success which we do not choose here more particularly to describe; for if the Government is willing to be blind, it would be cruel to the poor Vaudois to compel it to see. But every consideration points to the importance of making Turin the head-quarters of Protestantism in Italy. The liberty enjoyed under the constitution,—the extraordinary ferment of men's minds,—the growing distaste, and calm but steady opposition to Romanism,—the number of distinguished exiles present in Piedmont from all parts of Italy, several of whom since their arrival, have embraced Protestantism,—all indicate that the door to Italy and Rome lies through Piedmont. Besides in a few years Turin will be in daily communication, by means of railways and electric telegraphs, with every Italian state and town. Moreover, it may be expected that numbers of Tuscan youths will be sent to be educated in the schools of La Tour and Turin; indeed, several are already arrived. There are moreover, applications from Genoa and other towns in Sardinia, for evengelists, which want of funds alone prevent compliance with. The friends of Christianity are fully justified in believing that, were a Protestant Church solidly established at Turin, Piedmont would in no long time be a semi-Protestant country. But all this depends upon the continuance of the Piedmontese constitution. Were it to be revoked, the efforts of the Vaudois Church would be instantly paralysed. Its preservation hitherto is a sort of miracle; for certainly there is nothing in the intrinsic condition of society to account for the fact that Piedmont should be different from Tuscany or Naples or the Papal States. But it is an omen for good to Protestantism in general, and to the Vaudois Church in particular. May we not hope that Providence which has called that Church from her asylum amid the Alps, and permitted her to begin her work in the world, will not again remand her to her hiding place, but will do her good according to "the days in which she has had grief, and the years in which she has seen ill," and will make her greater at her latter end than at her beginning?

WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

FRIDAY,—DECEMBER 12.

——We regret to notice the death of Mr. John Reddie, the first Judge of the Calcutta Court of Small Causes, which occurred at Calcutta on the 28th ultimo. He sank under an attack of cholera, a disease which has of late been very rare among Europeans there. It was not known who would succeed Mr. Reddie on the Bench of the Small Cause Court: for the present Sir Laurence Peel, the Chief Justice, has undertaken to occupy his seat two days in the week. The *Bengal Hurkaru*, speaking of the late Mr. Reddie, says—"The community has sustained a heavy loss in the premature removal of this excellent man, who equally in his judicial character and as a member of society was admired and esteemed by all. It is seldom, indeed, that, in Calcutta at least, the death of an individual has been so deeply and widely felt among men of all classes. We

ie not the words idly when we say that it will be difficult indeed orthily to fill his place."

—The Examination of the Children belonging to the Scottish rphanage will take place on the 19th inst., at 10 A. M.

—The force under Brigadier Sir Colin Campbell is still at lchnie, but there has been no fighting. The new Fort is fast pproaching completion. The latest news from the camp are to the 3d ultimo, at which date there was nothing new to communicate. Some Khyberries had attacked the house of the Serjeant-Major of H M.'s 61st Foot within the Peshawur cantonments, which proves he audacity of these people, and how necessary it is to be on the lert to keep them down. They first set fire to the house, and then lischarged a volley from their matchlocks through the doors and windows,—fortunately with no very serious effect: a comrade of the Serjeant-Major who was asleep in the house received a ball through his cheek, and was the only person wounded. The cowardly villains, however, having discovered a poor grass cutter asleep in the veranda, they shot him though the heart. The alarm being given, the Khyberries retreated after firing a second volley without doing further mischief.

SATURDAY,—DECEMBER 13.

— One of the four men who was stabbed by a Malay a few days ago died yesterday from the effects of the wounds inflicted on him by that individual. A coroner's inquest is being held on the body.

— WE take the following paragraph from the *Bengal Hurkaru* of the 3rd instant:—"The electric telegraph beats old Father Time! The *Enterprize* steamer passed Diamond Harbour at 20m. to 1 P. M. yesterday, and the intelligence of her passing reached the station at Chandpaul Ghaut at 19 minutes to 1, or in *one minute*; but Diamond Harbour is about two minutes *in time* east of Calcutta, and, *therefore*, in reality when it was 20 minutes to 1 at that station, a perfectly correct clock here would have shown 22 minutes to 1,—and the message would have arrived here at 21 minutes to 1 P. M., or a minute *earlier than the time at Diamond Harbour* when the vessel passed that station!"

— The Sultan of the Island of Sulo, the great pirate haunt in the Indian Archipelago, has acknowledged the supremacy of the Spanish crown, and consented to rank his country amongst the Spanish possessions in the Phillippines.

— The *Bhasker*, a Calcutta newspaper, on the authority of communicated news, mentions that the Oriental Bank is about to commence issuing Bank Notes, similiar to those of the Bank of Bengal, but with the stamp of Queen Victoria on them, and infers that such a measure will tell to the disadvantage of the high rates of discounts now ruling in the Bank of Bengal, and consequently promote the cause of trade in Calcutta.

— A number of influential Hindu gentlemen at Calcutta have lately formed themselves into a "British Indian Association" for the purpose of representing the wants and grievances of the country to those who have power to give relief or redress, with an especial view to influencing the deliberations and decisions of parliament in the approaching discussions on the Charter question. They purpose to employ a competent agent in England. Their first act, however, has been the preparation and publication of a bold protest, in the form of a petition, against the draft of an act, which, intended to strengthen the Mofussil police for the prevention of gang robbery, seems to them unwarrantably to infringe the rights of the native landholders.

— The Government of India has hurriedly, and in obedience to instructions from the Court of Directors, passed an Act to amend that "for the relief of certain sufferers from the insolvency of Sir Thomas Turton, Baronet." The parliamentary committee on this subject excluded from the benefit of its recommendation for payment the claimants on those estates of intestates, not being European British subjects, which had been administered by the Registrar without the authority of the statute, and those of testators who had by will appointed him executor, but the Indian legislature nevertheless included these in the relief act. This the Court of Directors has disallowed, and hence the present enactment which will save to the Company about a lakh of rupees.

MONDAY,—DECEMBER 15.

— Mr. and Miss Mackay, charged with having, by the most unnatural and systematic cruelty, caused the death of a little girl, the daughter of the former and niece of the latter, are to be tried at the Calcutta Criminal Sessions. The grand jury has found a true bill against them for wilful murder, but it is possible the petit jury may reduce the crime to manslaughter.

— We see it stated in the *Bengal Hurkaru*, that Tien Teh, the new Emperor of China, is a Christian, and that he was baptized by the late Dr. Gutzlaff.

— The *Bombay Times* mentions that two beautiful meteors were seen over Bombay on Friday evening—one at seven, the other a few minutes afterwards. The first moved rapidly nearly across the zenith from S. E. to N. W.—it was considerably brighter than Venus at her brightest. It swept an arc of about 20°, and left a long train of light, visible for several seconds, behind it: it burst into fragments, which disappeared almost immediately after the explosion. The form of the meteor was remarkable—it was not round, but an irregular oval, somewhat of the shape of a pumpkin or pear. The second meteor was of about half the apparent size of the first; it moved with a comparatively slow motion from north to almost directly south, and swept an arc of about 40°, when it vanished without explosion, leaving, like the other, a bright luminous streak to mark its path: it was visible for several seconds.

— A Poona correspondent of the same paper says, "—Rumour now has it that the wing of the 78th Highlanders at the presidency remains there for some time longer, sending to the Aden wing a reinforcement of one hundred men, and relieving the Staff, —making that at Bombay head-quarters. Scarcely a week since it was reported that the entire corps was to go to N. S. Wales next year, and serve there three years before they returned home,—this proceeding having for its object the settlemet of such of the old soldiers as might feel desirous of taking up their abode permanently in the colony. It is said that a similar arrangement is to be pursued with all regiments hereafter leaving the shores of India."

— At the Mauritius it has been proposed in Council by the Governor to abolish the present system of capital punishment in that island—viz. decapitation,—and substituting hanging in its stead. The result arrived at by both processes is, one would imagine, pretty much the same—the torture preceding death being generally supposed to be infinitely greater in the latter than in the former.

— The Hon'ble Mr. Thomason, Lieutenant-Governor of the North West Provinces, was expected at Lahore on the 6th inst.—Sir W. Gomm was at Goojranwalla on the 1st: he was not looked for at Lahore, on his return from Peshawur, before March next.—Major N. Chamberlain has succeeded Major Burn as deputy secretary to the Lahore Board of Administration.—During the stay of the Hon'ble Mr. Thomason, Sir H. Lawrence intends to give a fete to the European soldiers in their garden at Anarkulliee: under such auspices it is no wonder the Punjaub Agri. Horticultural Society continues to thrive.

TUESDAY,—DECEMBER 16.

— The results of the trial of the 23 Mahomedans at the Sessions for a riot is that 21 of them were found guilty of that offence and two acquitted for want of evidence. Sentence was reserved in the case of two of these men against whom Bills were found by the Grand Jury for cutting and wounding Constable Storey and a Native Policeman on the 17th of October last: 2 were sentenced to 18 months imprisonment without labor, and 17 to 12 months imprisonment in the common Goal. Yesterday the two men whose sentence was reserved were tried for the felony of and being found guilty were sentenced in the following terms by Sir William Yardley to transportation beyond seas:—"His Lordship commented on the serious nature of the felonious offence of which they had been convicted, and observed, that, although the wounds inflicted by them had not endangered life, still that did not diminish the enormity of their crime; for it was a serious offence for any persons to arm themselves with clubs and sticks, and then to sally forth for purposes of attack. The conduct of the prisoners, as the leaders of the assailants on the day in question, had been very outrageous, and he felt bound,—for the protection of those living under the law, to make severe examples of both prisoners, so that other desperate characters might be prevented from committing the like offences. The prisoners appeared to be vigorous and able bodied men, and, in their fanatical zeal, they had used the muscular power of which they were possessed to commit an indiscriminate attack. The prisoners had shown no mercy, and they could expect none. The sentence of the Court was that they be severally Transported to Penang for Ten years."

— A European convict named Alexander Armstrong, who had *pleaded Guilty* to an indictment charging him with Arson, in having some time in last month set fire to his cell in the House of Correction where he was confined by the sentence of a Court Martial, was brought up yesterday before the Supreme Court in order that he might receive judgment. Sir William Yardley passed sentence upon him in the following terms:—"Prisoner at the Bar,—perhaps you are not aware that the offence to which you have pleaded guilty was, till very lately, a capital one. If you had committed it some twenty or twenty-five years ago, you would undoubtly have been executed. The law at present, however, takes a much more mild and more just view of the offence, and thus enables me to direct the sentence of death merely to be recorded against you, and to commute it to that of transportation. This may be what you wish for, in order to get over the imprisonment you are now undergoing; but you will live to be bitterly disappointed in your choice. You appear to have been a most violent, refractory character, and to have been repeatedly punished for your many delinquencies; but I would recommend you when you get to Van Diemen's land to take extreme care of your conduct; for there execution follows what people here would deem to be very trivial offences. If you fancy that you are going to hunt Kangaroos, and pick up flowers, and search for gold in a delightful climate, you are very much mistaken. You will have to slave and work hard in chains, and you will find that the most rigorous military discipline is mere child's play in comparison with the severe discipline to which you will then be subjected.—The sentence of the Court is, that you be transported to Van Diemen's land for ten years, such sentence to commence at the expiration of the imprisonment you are now undergoing by the sentence of a Military Court Martial."—This will not be till the 30th December 1853.

— We find the following in the *Telegraph* of to-day respecting the above named convict, who appears to be a most hardened offender:—"As the prisoner Armstrong was leaving Court, he

gave utterance in no measured terms to his determination to do the business effectually next time and burn the House of Correction to the ground. It will not be surprizing if he carries his threat into execution, or partial execution, however strictly guarded he may be. The cells there, we believe, have wooden doors to them; and the rafters of the roof are so low that a man can touch them with his hand. It was the roof of his cell that Armstrong set fire to on the late occasion. Undoubtedly some cells of a more secure nature—such as are certain cells in the Common Goal—ought to be constructed in the House of Correction to meet such requirements as the present."

—— The Report of the Committee on Ship-Burning at Calcutta has been printed and extensively circulated by order of Government. It embodies many excellent suggestions for the prevention of incendiary fires on board of vessels manned by native seamen. The following is an analysis of the contents of the report, presenting the leading features common to the whole series of cases liable to suspicion:—1st. All these fires, as to which there is a suspicion of design, have occurred either in the fore part of the ship, or in that part in which the crew are berthed, or have free access to, and where no cargo is stowed, and where no materials likely to ignite are placed.—2ndly. These fires occur in ports, or in the river, where incendiaries prepared for the event may easily have the means of escape.—3dly. They occur so shortly after the departure of the vessel from her moorings, or anchorage, and so suddenly, without previous warning from the smoke, as to contradict the hypothesis of spontaneous combustion from substances liable so to ignite.—4thly. They occur in vessels, the crews of which have received large advances.—5thly. In three of the cases, all of very recent occurrence the Kussab or his mate have been suspected, and in two the Serang also; in another the Serang only. The Kussab and his mate have charge of the stores, the ropes, blocks, &c., and the oil; a part of their duty being to supply and trim the binnacle lamps, and furnish a light at any time of night if required.—The evidence collected by the Committee was such as was available in respect to the discovery or outbreak of fire in the following vessels, viz. the *Mor*, *Ariel*, *Kurramany*, *Ardaseer*, *Buckinghamshire*, *Bombay Castle*, *Robarts*, and *Framjee Cowasjee*. These vessels were all either wholly destroyed or partially injured by fire in the river Hooghly within a recent period.

—We are indebted for the following interesting piece of news to the *Bombay Times* of this date:—"We learn on undoubted authority, that Capt. C. Fagan, 8th Bengal Cavalry, and Deputy Paymaster at Benares, some time since dismissed the service, has been restored to the Army" by an unanimous decision of the Court of Directors, acquiesced in by the Board of Control, and heartily approved of by Lord Dalhousie."—As some of our readers may feel interested in the matter, we lay the following brief account of his sire before them. The father of Captain Fagan was the George Dickinson Fagan who served with the Bengal Volunteers at the siege of Seringapatam, where he lost his arm, and who, by a display of transcendant talents and professional knowledge, so attracted the notice of Government that he was raised at the early age of thirty-three, though only a Captain in his regiment, to the high and responsible situation of Adjutant-General of the Army, with the rank of Colonel. This situation he held during many years of eventful interest till 1816, when ill health obliged him to return home, on which occasion the Governor General and Commander-in-Chief, Lord Hastings, issued a most laudatory order which held him up to the Army as an example for their imitation in the pursuit of professional distinction. Several other members of this family have made names for themselves, among whom was the late Colonel Christopher Fagan, also Adjutant General of the Army, who so nobly sided with the Army on the Batta question in the time of Lord W. Bentinck. The remembrance of the father's services is said to have raised the interest instrumental in securing mercy to the son at the hands of the Court of Directors."

WEDNESDAY.—DEDEMBER 17.

—— The Right Hon'ble the Governor we observe gives his first public breakfast of the season on Saturday next:—a second takes place on the Saturday following.

—— We see it stated in the daily papers that the steamer *Bombay*, which arrived yesterday from Kurrachee, has brought down a report that the tindal of a Bugla recently arrived there from Muscat had positively stated that he saw a steamer in Muscat Bay with a broken paddle-wheel. It is hoped that this may turn out to be the missing Steamer *Surat*.

—— An explosion took place at the Powder Works at Mazagon yesterday evening, between 5 and 6 o'clock, of a charge of 80 pounds of gun-powder. The charge had just been removed from the mill in which it had been prepared, and the men employed in the operation were in the act of cleaning the axle, when by some means that has not been ascertained, a spark communicated with the powder which caused it to explode. Three of the native labourers were severely scorched, one of whom was removed to the hospital in a dangerous state. Little or no injury was sustained by the building in which the explosion occurred.

—— The Criminal Sessions concluded yesterday with the trial of Sorabjee Bazonjee, a Parsee Godownkeeper in the employment of Messrs. Campbell, Millar and Co. on a charge of Larceny of the property of that firm, of which he was acquitted.

—— The *Madras United Service Gazette* of the 9th instant has the following remarks on the subject of Brigadier Sargent's removal from his command:—"Brigadier Sargent's summary removal by the Governor General from the command of the Nagpore Subsidiary Force is attributed according to rumour to his having, on the death of the late Resident, Mr Davidson, usurped the functions of that office although there was an officiating Assistant Resident on the spot Captain Snow, of the 24th Regiment, an officer of twenty-two years' Service! Brigadier Sargent however, it is said, thought fit to set the Assistant aside and induct himself into the charge of the Residency, making a report of his having done so to the Governor General, on the grounds of the Assistant being "incompetent." The answer that the Brigadier got was a peremptory order immediately to give over charge to the Assistant, but this mandate not being at all in consonance with his own views, he took on himself to disobey it, reporting still more strongly than before that the Assistant was "totally incompetent to the charge of the Residency." The Governor General it seems thought differently, and at once removed Brigadier Sargent from the command of the Nagpore Subsidiary Force in order to mark his extreme displeasure at that officer's disrespectful contumacy in disobeying his Lordship's positive order, and if the above be, as we believe, substantially correct, the Brigadier richly deserved his removal!—It is to be regretted that the Government have made so great a secret of the cause of Brigadier Sargent's removal, as such has given rise to reports that would otherwise never have been thought of."

—— The latest intelligence respecting the movements of the Naval Expedition to Rangoon is supplied to us in the Calcutta papers of the 6th instant, from which it appears likely that something warlike may be expected to arise out of Commodore Lambert's visit to that quarter. The H. C. Steamer *Proserpine*, returned to Calcutta on the 5th instant from Rangoon the 28th ultimo, and Captain Latter, who has come on in that vessel, has brought despatches which it seems are not of so pacific a character as had been expected Commodore Lambert's demands, it will be seen, have been forwarded from Rangoon to the Burmese Court, and a period of thirty-five days has been allowed for an arrangement.—The *Bengal Harkaru* furnishes us with the following interesting particulars no this subject:—"By the H. Co.'s S. *Proserpine*, that arrived yesterday from Rangoon the 28th ultimo, we have received intelligence of the proceedings of the expedition to that place. It appears that the little steamer had been three days off the bar of the river, and had placed a buoy on the spit outside, before the frigate and the *Tenasserim* made their appearance. When they did, all was ready for them, and they proceeded up the river without difficulty. Captain Latter, who has come on in the *Proserpine*, brings despatches, which, from all we can learn, are not quite of so pacific a character as we had contemplated. The Governor had taken high ground, and talked of cutting off the head of any one who ventured to remonstrate against his proceedings. The Commodore, however, had quietly arranged his plans before he entered the river, and made no difference in them on account of this bluster. He sent the commander of the frigate, with Captain Latter and two naval officers, with the demand for redress. The Governor received them rather ungraciously, but was informed that thirty five days were given him to forward the representation to Ava and obtain an answer, and that at the expiration of that time the Commodore would take his own course. What that may be, we do not know. It may possibly depend on the result of a reference to the Governor General, who, it is said, will not be down here till February. It is much to be regretted that his Lordship should be away in the North West when an immediate decision on this Rangoon affair is so imperiously necessary. We suppose twenty days must elapse ere a reply from the Governor-General's camp, wherever it may be, can be received. We are sorry to learn that there was some sickness on board the frigate, and that the Commodore was about to take her out to cruize outside, leaving the *Tenasserim* to protect foreign subjects at Rangoon. This, well-armed as she is with 68 pounders and a fine European crew, she is quite equal to do. We have not yet learned any further particulars. Our own impression is, that the Rangoon Governor has put his head in jeopardy, and that his acts will be repudiated by the Court at Ava, and full indemnity be granted. The *Proserpine* requires some repairs before she can return, but the *Fire Queen* is detained for despatches, and the *Enterprize* is available if required."

THURSDAY—DECEMBER 18.

—— We see it stated that Major-General Auchmuty, C. B. and staff has left Poona on a tour of inspection in that division.

—— It is now rumoured that there will be no movements during the present season amongst the European Regiments on the Bombay establishments—either Queen's or Company's.

—— The Court Martial for the trial of Lieutenant J. W. S. Burns, of the 10th Regt. N. I., has adjourned its sittings till Monday the 29th instant, to enable that officer to procure from Ahmedabad certain documents necessary for his defence. The case for the prosecution closed yesterday.

—— The verdict of the Coroner's Inquest which sat some days ago to investigate the cause of the death of the Goanese recently stabbed by a Malay who "ran a muck," was "WILFUL MURDER" against the Malay in question. Another of the men stabbed by this wretched victim of a jealous passion is not expected to live.

—— The H. Co.'s Steamer *Sesostris*, Commander Campbell, I. N., left this with the Mail yesterday evening for Aden: the whole of the passengers were taken by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Achilles*, which vessel started a couple of hours earlier than the *Sesostris*.

— We see it stated that the appointment of Military Secre- to Government will, on Colonel Melvill's retirement, be ferred on Lieutenant Colonel J. Holland, the present Quarter ster General of the Army. Major Del'Hoste will in this event ome head of the Quarter Master General's Department.

— The Governor-General was expected at Bareilly on the h instant. We regret to see it mentioned that Sir Henry Elliot s so ill as to be compelled to remain behind at Saharunpore.

— Mr. Kight, the Æronaut, has made a successful Balloon ent at Madras. He estimates the extreme height attained by balloon on this occasion at three miles,—upwards of 15,000 t—but as he only remained up two hours, during which time balloon had traversed nearly thirteen miles, this estimate is st probably very much exaggerated. As Mr. Kight was unpro- ded with any instruments for measuring his distance from the rth, the correct distance cannot be ascertained.

— The trial of Mr John Mackay and Miss Helen Elizabeth Mackay, on a charge of Wilful Murder, took place at Calcutta the 8th instant. We take the following extract from the *En- ishman's* report of the trial, shewing the result that has been me to by the Petit Jury in this case:—

"The Jury retired to consult upon their verdict. After about uarter of an hour, they returned into Court, and requested to now whether if a man committed an act from which human rea- n would and must have told him death would result, he would ot be guilty of wilful murder.

Sir J. Colvile replied that he would.

The Jury then retired again, and at 9 o'clock, (that is to say, fter a consultation of about three hours and half,) returned with a erdict which the Foreman expressed in precisely the following ords:—

"The prisoner Helen Elizabeth Mackay is guilty of an aggra- ated manslaughter; and the prisoner John Mackay is guilty of eing an accessory thereto."

Sir J. Colvile asked them whether they meant to say that they ound the male prisoner guilty of being an accessory to the man- laughter before the fact.

The Foreman replied in the affirmative; upon which Mr Corbett ubmitted that their verdict as to Mr Mackay amounted to an ac- uittal.

Sir J. Colvile informed the Jury that this was so. In Law, a arty could not be accessory to manslaughter before the fact, though e might be to a murder; and the verdict to be recorded as to the male prisoner must therefore be NOT GUILTY.

The Foreman, upon this, said the Court had misunderstood him. The verdict which the July meant to return was, that the male prisoner had been present at the fatal assault, though not corpo- really, yet within hearing; and that he was therefore guilty.

Sir J. Colvile enquired if they meant to say that he had been present so near as to have rendered assistance to the child; and that, in having neglected to do so he had aided and abetted the act of the female prisoner.

The Foreman replied that this was precisely their meaning.

Mr. Corbett submitted that the Clerk of the Crown should take down the verdict in the Jury's own words.

The Foreman, upon this, after briefly consulting with the other jurors, said that they found the male prisoner Guilty on the first count.

Mr. Clarke called upon Mr. Holroyd to record that verdict.

Mr. Corbett, however, said that even this verdict amounted to a verdict of NOT GUILTY. He was proceeding to argue the point when ——

Mr. Clarke interrupted him, saying this was not the time when the objection should be raised. The verdict had not yet been taken down; and he would adopt the same course that Lord Erskine had adopted in the case of the Dean of St. Asaf, and insist on the verdict being recorded. The Jury now perfectly understood their verdict. After it was entered, Mr. Corbett would have ample opportunity for raising any point he desired in arrest of judgment.

The Clerk of the Crown made the following record of the ver- dict which the Jury acknowledged:

"The prisoner Helen Elizabeth Mackay is not guilty of wilful murder on the first count, but is guilty of aggravated manslaugh- ter:—and the prisoner John Mackay is not guilty of aiding and abetting in wilful murder on the first count, but is guilty of aiding and abetting in the aggravated manslaughter. Both are severally not guilty on the 2d count."

Sir J Colvile reserved the sentence until Wednesday, that Mr. Corbett might have time to move in arrest of judg ment.

The prisoners, meanwhile, have been remanded to prison."

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 11th December 1851.

Captain H. Aston, 1st Assistant to the Political Agent in Katteewar, is allowed leave of absence to the Presidency, for the period of one month, from the 6th proximo, under Section XI. of the Absentee Rules.

Captain J. T. Barr, and Lieutenant J. Black, 2nd and 3rd Assistants, are appointed respectively to act as 1st and 2nd Assistants to the Political Agent in Katteewar, from the date of Captain Aston's departure.

Lieutenant J. Nicholson, of the 23rd Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed to act as 3rd Assistant, from the same date, until further orders.

Bombay Castle, 16th December 1851.

Lieutenant Colonel Outram, C. B., Resident at Baroda, is allowed leave of absence to the Presidency, for the period of one month, on private affairs, from the 15th instant.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
A. MALETT, Chief Secretary.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.—REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 12th December 1851.

Mr. Arthur Wellington Jones to be Acting Deputy Collector of Continental Customs and Excise.

Mr. Charles Shaw, Acting Third Assistant Collector of Belgaum, is allowed to remain in Bombay, for one month, from the 3rd instant.

Bombay Castle, 16th December 1851.

Mr. A. R. Grant, First Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tanna, assumed charge of his duties on the 6th instant.

Bombay Castle, 17th December 1851.

Mr. R. White, 3rd Assistant to the Collector of Ahmednuggur, having resumed charge of his duties on the 22nd ultimo, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him under date the 4th September last is cancelled.

Mr. C. G. Kemball, attached Assistant to the Collector of Ahmednuggur, has been permitted to visit the Presidency, in order to appear before the Public Examination Committee in January next.

Surgeon W. Leggett to be placed in charge of the Treasury at Surat, during the absence of the Collector's Assistants in Districts, until further orders.

The leave of absence for one month, granted to Mr. J. E. Oliphant, Acting 2nd Assistant to the Collector of Kaira, in the Government Orders of the 19th September and 22nd October last, is extended to the 31st instant, under the provisions of Section XII. of the Absentee Rules.

Mr. A. R. Grant, 1st Assistant Collector of Tanna, is placed in permanent charge of the Talookas of Sunjan, Mahim, Kolwan, Bhewndy, and Bassein.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
H. E. GOLDSMID, Secy. to Government.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 12th December 1851.

Mr. H. Hebbert to act as Judge and Session Judge of Ahmedabab.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. G. LUMSDEN, Secretary to Govt.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 17th December 1851.

The Honorable the Court of Directors have granted Mr. H. P. St. G. Tucker, of the Civil Establishment of this Presidency, an extension of leave for the period of four months, and have permitted Mr. G. L. Farrant to resign the Service.

Mr. J. F. Burn has been appointed Emigration Agent at Bombay for the Mauritius Government.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 17th December 1851.

The appointment of Khan Saheb Burjorjee Bhekajee, notified under date the 19th ultimo, is cancelled, and the Judge of the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut have appointed that Odicer to the situation of Sudder Ameen of Seeroor, till fur- ther orders.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
A. RICHARDSON, Deputy Secretary to Government.

Bombay General Orders

BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 10th December, 1851.

No. 664 of 1851.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has much gratification in publishing to the Army the following Extract from a Despatch from the Honorable Court of Directors, dated the 23d July last, granting Honorary distinctions to the Marine Battalion.

Letter No. 22, dated 5th March 1851, recommending that honorary distinctions be granted to the Marine Battalion, in such manner as the Court may deem proper in recognition of the distinguished Services rendered by that Battalion both on Sea and on Shore.

Para 5. In consideration of the distinguished services rendered by Detachments of the Marine Battalion during the long course of years, upwards of seventy since it was raised, we authorize you, in compliance with the recommendation of the Commander in Chief, to place on its colors and appointments the device of an anchor and Laurel with a Motto in Hindoostanee corresponding with "Per Mare Per Terram," and such addittional Badges for the most conspicuous of the actions in which its Detachments have taken part as you may fix upon in communication with the Commander in Chief.

In furtherance of the above instructions from the Hon'ble Court, the Marine Battalion will bear upon its Regimental colors and appointments the device of an anchor and Laural with the Motto, and the following additional badges viz:—

Persian Gulf, Beni Boo Ali, Burmah, Aden, Hyderabad, and Punjaub.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been further pleased to direct the publication of the following statement of the Services of the Marine Battalion, which has been compiled under the authority of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

STATEMENT OF THE SERVICES OF THE MARINE BATTALION.

1777.—The Battalion raised on the 3rd January began to perform duty on board ship in November.

1779.—Detachment serving in the Eagle, Durrack, Manester, Bombay, Grab, and the several Pattimars on the coast, landed at Tellicherry and joined the British Force employed against Hyder Ali. Same detachment at the seige of Calicut.

1797.—Detachment in the Vigilant complimented in G. O. for its gallant conduct when attacked by four piratical vessels.

1798.—Detachment serving in the Viper complimented in General Orders for its firmness and bravery in defending the vessel when attacked in the Persian Gulf, under circumstances of peculiar difficulty. Havildar Soobannae Waugnae, who commanded the detachment, presented by Government with a silver chain and Badge as a reward of fidelity and valour.

1799.—Jemedar Shaik Gunnoo presented by Government with a silver chain and badge for brave and gallant conduct during the defence of the Viper Cruizer when attacked in the Persian Gulf.

1803.—Detachment engaged with pirates on the 27th January complimented in General Order for its Gallantry, and Havildar Shaik Abdool Reymond promoted to a commission for his meritorious conduct on the occasion.

1808.—Detachment serving in the Fury, Havildar Shaik Ebram promoted to a commission, and complimented in General Orders for his gallant conduct in command on the occasion of the vessel being attacked by Pirates in the Persian Gulf.

1809.—Detachment serving on board the Sylph engaged with Pirates in the Persian Gulf.

1810.—A detachment, commanded by Captain Egan, was employed in the expedition to the Persian Gulf, under Captain Wainright R. N. and Lieut. Colonel Smith, 65th Regiment, and took part in several engagements with Pirates, a detachment served at the attack on the piratical station of Bate by a force under the command of Captain Vashon, H. N. Havidar Huree Kerryker promoted to a commission, and complimented in General Orders for his gallant conduct on the occasion.

1811.—Detachment serving on board the Aurora Cruizer complimented in General Orders, the Non-commissioned Officers promoted one step, the privates granted the pay of Naigue, and every man belonging to it pre- sented by Government with a silver badge as a marked testimony of public approbation of their fidelity in refusing to enter the French service, after the Cruiser had been captured by the French frigates, Astrea and Iphigenia, notwithstanding various means, as well of a persuasive as of a coercive nature had been resorted to by the Government of the Isle of France to in- duce them to swerve from their allegiance to the Honorable Company.

1812.—Detachment serving in the Dart Pattamar engaged with Pirates in the Gulf of Cutch, Havildar Ragojee Bhosla promoted to a commission, and complimented in General Orders for his gallant conduct on the occasion.

1816.—Detachment serving on board the Benaris employed at the reduction by storm of the fortress of Moros in the straits of Macassar, and compli-

mented in the orders issued on the occasion. The same Detachment transferred to the Nautilies reported by Lieut. Boyce the Commander, to have highly distinguished themselves upon the occasion of that vessel being attacked by the American ship Peacock.

1817.—Detachment engaged in the storm of the Forts of Severndroog, received the approbation of Government in General orders.

1818.—The Battalion formed into a regular Regiment of the Line on the 1st January, consisting of two Battalions and designated the 11th Regiment N. I., the 1st Battalion containing Mariners.

Detachments employed with the Force under Lieutenant Colonel Kennedy in the reduction of the forts Muddunghurg, Ramghur, Paulghair, Rassulghur. Anjunwell and others, and complimented in orders, by Lieut. Colonel Kennedy, Captain Farquharson, and Subedar Hureee Kurukur, of the Marine Battalion, being therein specially mentioned as having been distinguished for their gallantry, the former Officer, in the attack and escalade of the forts of Ramghur and Paulghur, as being the first man that mounted the walls, and the latter on the occasion of the escalade of the forts of Muddunghur and Jumbah at which he was the only Native Officer present.

Detachments from the Cruizer, Prince of Wales and Sylph employed with a detachment under Captain Hughes in an attack made on the advance posts of the enemy on the banks of the Dewghur river in the Malwan, which received the approbation of Government in General Orders for the gallantry displayed on the occasion.

1819.—Detachment consisting of 6 European and 4 Native Officers, 10 Havildars, 180 Rank and File, served with the expedition to the Persian Gulf under Major General Sir William Grant Keir, and was present at the reduction of Russool Kayma, Subedar Major Shaik Nuthoo of the Marine Battalion appointed A. D. C. to Major Genl. Sir W. G. Keir.

1820.—A detachment of two Companies employed with the forces under Captain Thompson, of H. 17th Dragoons, sent to Muscat to co-operate with the Imaum against the Beni Boo Ali Tribe, in which service the detachment of the Marine Battalion lost in killed, 1 Lieut., 1 Subedar, 3 Jemedars, 10 Havildars, and 74 Rank and File. The detachment joined the expedition under Major General Sir Lionel Smith in the following year, and was present at the reduction by the latter force of the Beni Boo Ali Tribe.

1824 to 1826.—The Regt remodelled and formed into an extra Corps Sept. 1824 under the designation of the Marine Battalion. Detachments serving on the Honorable Company's Ship of War Thegamouth, Thetis, Princes of Wales, Mercury Ernand, and Vestal, throughout the Burmese War under Commodore Hayes, received the acknowledgements of Government in General orders for their highly meritorious services, Havildar Walnac Sumnac promoted to a Commission, and Naique Gunnac Sudnac to Havildar, for their distinguished gallantry. The conduct of these detachments was thus reported by Commodore Hayes.

"I beg leave to submit, for His Excellency's consideration and further protection the brave faithful Native Soldiers mentioned in the accompanying Roll whose gallant services and the privations they have undergone during the Burmese war, in my humble opinion, most justly entitle them to the high approbation of Government."

Roll containing the names of 18 men.

The Roll contains the names of a portion of the Bombay Marine Battalion, or 11th N. I. who served on the Coast of Arracan from the commencement to the termination of the war; they were present in the first action with the Enemy in the Naap, subsequently with me during the desperate action at Chamballa, afterwards at Arracan, and were present at the Capture of Ramree and Sundway, at which latter place they formed part of the Garrison which maintained that part during the most perilous state of the war. I consequently earnestly solicit his Lordship's consideration of them to the Commander in Chief of Bombay, in order that they may be borne in the Regimental Rolls as supernumerary Officers, until vacancies may occur for giving them permanent rank. I hope, I shall be excused for pressing such an object upon His Lordship's notice, when it is considered that the Corps in question is one of the oldest in India, and that it has seen more arduous and more foreign service than any Native Regt. in the Company's Army, I have personally been acquainted with its merits and patient endurance for a period of more than forty years' duration.

1839.—Detachments on board the Cookand Mahi employed at the capture of Aden by the force under the Command of Major Bailie.

1843.—Detachments in the Satellite and Planet engaged with the enemy during the attack on the British Presidency prior to the battle of Meeanee, detachments on board the Comet and Meteor took part in the battle of Hyderabad.

1848-9.—Detachments served during the siege and capture of the Fort of Mooltan and subsequent operations in the Punjaub, on board the Steamer Meanee, Napier, Conqueror, Planet, and Mercar, on the Bridge of Boats and flats Jumptee and Beas.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Bombay.

BIRTHS.—At Poona, on the 11th December, Horse Artillery Lines, the lady of R. J. Russell, Esq., of a daughter. At Aden, South Arabia, on the morning of the 27th November, the wife of Mr. George Cabral, Head Cleark and Accountant in the Executive Engineer's Department, of a daughter. At Asserghur, on the 10th Dec., the wife of C. J. Lyon, Esq., Quarter Master 16th Regt. Bombay N. I., of a son.

DEATHS.—On Thursday, the 11th Dec., at the European General Hospital, Mr. William Chambers, Engineer I. Navy, aged 36 years, deeply regretted. At Sea, on board the Bossorah, Rebekah Eleanora, wife of Captain H. Weston, 14th Bombay Native Infantry, on the 6th September after a protracted illness. On the 12th Dec. Mr. John Simpson Lawless, of the Custom House, aged 22, much regretted.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Bombay.

ARRIVALS.

10th Dec.—Ship Sobraon, James Roger, from China 17th October, and Singapore 5th Nov.
" " Steamer Sir J. Jejeebhoy, J. Clark, from Surat 9th December. *Passengers*—65 Natives.
" " Barque James Hall, J. Harrison, from Madras 1st, November *Passengers*—4 Madras European Artillery men, 1 woman, 2 children, and 1 deserter H. M. 6th regiment.
" " French Barque Alfred, Capelerldie from St. Helena 23rd Sept.
11th " Ship Foam, R. Finlay from Greenock 10th August. *Passenger*—Mr. Linn.
" " Ship Charles Grant, E. Evans, from China 12th, and Singapore 29th Oct., and Point de Galle 24th November. *Passengers*—4 Natives.
" " Ship New Orleans, G. Biggs, from Greenock, 8th August.
12th " Ship Alexander Baring, R. Wilson, from Liverpool, 30th July, and Dublin 8th August. *Passenger*—Mr. Brooks.
" " Ship John Ritson, Francis Ritson, from Liverpool 28th July.
" " Ship Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, G. T. Fitzmaurice, from Singapore 3rd Nov. *Passengers*—3 Time-expired Convicts.
" " Ship Viceroy, W. Morrison, from China 12th October.
13th " Ship Atiet Rohoman, J. T. Burn, from Mauritius 7th Nov. *Passengers*—4 Natives.
" " Ship Duke of Bronte, J. T. Barclay from Singapore 11th October. *Passengers*—Mrs. Barclay, and 5 Natives.
" " Ship Marian, L. Bilton, from China 19th Oct.
14th " Ship Bussorah Merchant, W. Stewart, from London 26th July. *Passengers*—Captain Wilson, in charge of 215 Recruits for the Hon'ble Company's Service; Captain Western; Dr. Nicholson; Mrs. Wilson; and Mrs. Thompson.
15th Dec.—Steamer Sir J. Jejeebhoy, James Clark, from Surat 14th *Passengers*—Mr Pelly, C. S.; and 60 Natives.
" " Ship Sagol, W. C. Lugrin, from China 11th Oct., Singapore 1st Nov., and Allepee 4th Dec.—*Passengers*—Mrs. Lugrin.
16th " Steamer Lowjee, James Rankin, from Surat 15th Decem *Passengers*—26 Natives.
" " Steamer Bombay, N. W. Haselwood, from Kurrachee 1 December.—*Passengers*—Miss Agar; Captain Vince Lieut. E. Robertson, 50th Rifles; Mr. Deane Hill, 2 Regiment; and 2 Children belonging to Captain Worm
17th " Steamer Phlox, F. M. Ellis, from Surat 16th instant. *Pass gers*—The Right Revd Dr. Hartmann, Roman Cath Bishop; a Gentleman; and 40 Natives.

DEPARTURES.

11th Dec.—Brig Loodiana, G. Marshall, to Colombo. *Passengers*—M Marshall, and Family; and 2 Masters Coury
" " Steamer Lowjee, J. Rankin, to Surat. *Passengers*—Seve Natives.
" " Steamer Sir J. Jejeebhoy, J. Clark, to Surat. *Passenger* Lieut. Young and Several Natives.
15th " American Barque Said bin Sultan, J. M selby, to Salem.
" " Steamer Sir R. Carnac, G. M. Beyts, to Surat. *Passenger* 99 Natives.
" " Ship Seringapatam, J. Furnell, to London. *Passengers*—M Webb 1 Child and European Female Servant; Mrs. M. Barrow, 2 Children, and European Female Serva Mrs. Pieritz, and 2 Children; Mrs. Robertson, 3 Childr and European Female Servant; Mrs. G. W. Harding, Child, and European Female Servant; Mrs. Char Kensington, 2 Children, and European Female Servan Captain A. Crawford's (3rd Bo. N. I.) 2 Children a Native Female Servant; F. Anderson's Esq., (M. C. S. Children, and European Female Servant; Captain Stoddard's (2nd Nizam's Regt.) 3 Children, and Europe Female Servant; Doctor H. White's (Bo. Medical Est blishment) 3 Children, and European Female Servan Captain G. M. Waddilove, 8th Nizam's Regt. J. Webb, Esq Bo. C. S.; Revd. M. Pieritz; Lieut. Pigeon, H. M. 83 Regt.; Lieut. Rowland H. M. 83rd Regt; Mr H. H. Duke and Mr. William Kelping.—*To the Cape*; H. W. Reeve Esq., Bo. C. S.—*To Vingorla*; Mr Forjett.
16th " Steamer Sir J. Jejeebhoy, J. Clark, to Surat. *Passengers* Mr. and Mrs. Jones; and 150 Natives.

Military Arrivals and Departures.

Bombay.

1851. ARRIVALS.

10th Dec.—Lieutenant Nasmyth, Engineers, on duty, from Ahmednuggur.
" " Lieut. W. H. Palin, 17th Regt N. I., on leave, from Baroda.
" " Major Skinner, Staff, on duty, from Mahableshwur.
" " Ensign Clay, 3rd Regt. N. I., on leave from Poona.
" " Ensign Tanner, 3rd Regt. N. I., on leave, from Poona.
11th " Major Conway, C. B., H. M. 22nd Foot, on duty, from Mahableshwur.
" " 2nd Lieutenant Stevenson, Arty., on duty, from Ahmednuggur.
" " Lieut. W. E. McPherson, 24th Regt. N. I., on leave, from Sattara.
13th " 2nd Lieutenant Grahame, Horse Artillery, on leave, from Poona.
" " Ensign Jervis, 14th Regt, N. I., on duty, from Poona.
" " Lieut. Col. H. Hancock, Adjutant General, on duty, from Mahableshwur.
" " Captain N. H. Thornbury, 4th Regt. N. I., on duty from Neilgherries.
14th " Captain G. Wilson, 26th Regt. N. I., on duty, from England.
" " Captain Weston, 14th Regt. N. I., to join, from England.
15th " Lieut. J. Jones, Engineers, on sick leave, from Mahableshwur.
" " Lieut. and Adjutant J. G. Moyls, 10th Regt. N. I., on sick leave, from Deesa.

DEPARTURES.

11th " Lieut. Col. H. Sandwith, N. V. Battn., to join, to Dapoolie.
" " Captain J. H. Burke, Engineers, on leave, to Mahableshwur.
12th " Lieut. A. Crawfurd, Arty., to join to Ahmednuggur.
15th " Captain Robertson, 28th Regt. N. I., on furlough, to England.
" " Lieut. Stevenson, Artillery, on duty, to Belgaum.
" " Captain Waddilove Bengal Nizam's Infantry, on furlough to Europe.
17th " Major D. Carstairs,
" " Lieut. Thomas Kerr,
" " Lieut. James
" " Lieut. Glas poole,
" " Ensign Elder,
} 6th Regt. N. I., on duty to Tannah.
" " Veterinary Surgeon F. McDowell, H. Arty., on sick certificate, to England.
" " Lieut. Holmes, Madras Horse Artillery, on sick certificate, to England.
" " Capt. Minster, 11th Regt. N. I., on sick certificate, to England.
" " Lieut. J. Fairbrother, 19th Regt. N. I., on sick certificate to England.

Advertisements.

MR. JAMES TAYLOR, Agent at Bombay for MESSRS SMITH ELDER & Co. of London, has the pleasure to announce that, he has received by the Hon'ble E. I. Company's Steamer *Feroze*, a consignment of the following articles manufactured by MESSRS. MORDAN & Co. These Goods have all been selected with care, and comprise all the most recent and elegant patterns introduced by MESSRS. MORDAN & Co., and it is hoped that the names of the makers will be considered a sufficient guarantee as to excellence of quality and superiority of finish.

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3. Solid Satinwood Pocket Cases containing 1 best Ivory Razor, Steel Nail File, Tweezers, Corkscrew, Pen knife, Nail Scissors, Tooth Brush, and Badger's Hair Shaving brush: Rs. 15.
4. Coromandel Wood Pocket Cases containing one pair of the best Ivory Razors, Steel Nail File, Scissors, and Ivory Pen knife: Rs. 10.
5. Morocco Leather Pocket Cases containing the same as the above: Rs. 9.
6. Morocco Leather Pocket Cases containing one pair best Ivory Razors, Hair and Nail Scissors, Ivory Knife, Ivory Handled Tweezers, Cork Screw, Button Hook, and Nail Knife; Rs. 15.
7. Satin Wood Pocket cases containing one pair best Ivory Razors, Ivory Pen Knife and Button Hook, Corkscrew, Nail Scissors, Tweezers with Ear Pick and Steel Nail File; Rs. 10.
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13th December, 1851.

ASIATIC SOCIETY MUMBAI
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MR. JAMES TAYLOR, Agent at Bombay for MESSRS. SMITH, ELDER AND CO., London, has the pleasure to announce that he has received by the Hon'ble E. I. Co.'s Steamer "*Feroze*," Copies of the following New Works, published in London between the 20th October, and 1st November.

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10th December 1851.

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